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BASE BALL
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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

Spalding's OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE again greets the base ball public with the official records of America's national game. Since it was first issued in 1877, it has grown in popularity, size and importance from year to year, until now it is the recognized authority upon all base ball matters. The statistics contained in the "GUIDE" can be relied upon, nearly all of them having been compiled from official records.

The "GUIDE" has attained such a size—180 pages—as to preclude the possibility of publishing in the same issue the League Constitution in full, and other interesting League matter. We are therefore compelled, in addition, to publish the "Official League Book," which contains only official League matter as furnished by Secretary Young, including the League Constitution in full.

Copies of the "GUIDE" or "LEAGUE BOOK," will be mailed to any address upon receipt of twelve cents each. Trade orders supplied through the News Companies, or direct from the publishers.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1890.

By the authority vested in me, I do hereby certify that Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros., of Chicago and New York, have been granted the *exclusive* right to publish the Official League Book for 1890.

N. E. YOUNG,

Secretary National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.



A. G. Spalding

SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE

AND

Official League Book for 1890.

A COMPLETE HAND BOOK OF THE NATIONAL
GAME OF BASE BALL.

CONTAINING

STATISTICAL REVIEWS OF THE VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL
ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP SEASONS, AS ALSO
THE RECORDS AND AVERAGES OF THE
INTER-COLEGIATE ASSOCIA-
TIONS, EAST AND WEST.

—ADDED TO WHICH IS THE—

COMPLETE OFFICIAL LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1889.

ALSO

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and to Australia in 1888.*

TOGETHER WITH

THE NEW CODE OF PLAYING RULES AS REVISED BY THE
COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

ATTACHED TO WHICH ARE EXPLANATORY NOTES, GIVING A CORRECT
INTERPRETATION OF THE NEW RULES, ALSO THE OFFICIAL
RECORD OF ALL LEAGUE GAMES AND PLAYERS, AND THE
OFFICIAL SCHEDULE OF LEAGUE GAMES FOR 1890,
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BASE RUNNING AND THROWING RECORDS OF 1889 WITH THE LEADING NOTE-
WORTHY EVENTS. RECORDS OF THE VETERAN BATSMEN OF
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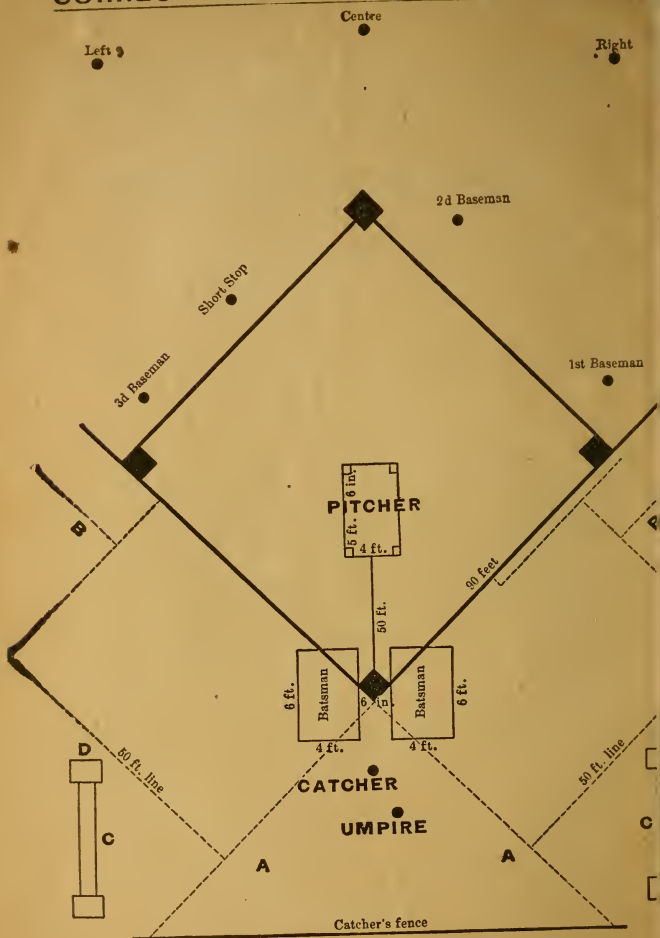
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CORRECT DIAGRAM OF A BALL GROUND.



- A. A. A.—Ground reserved for Umpire, Batsman and Catcher.
 B. B.—Ground reserved for Captain and Assistant.
 C.—Players' Bench. D.—Visiting Players' Bat Rack.
 E.—Home Players' Bat Rack.

PREFACE.

The publishers of SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE present to the fraternity in the GUIDE for 1890 the model base ball annual of the period; the Fourteenth annual edition of the work being in every respect the most complete Base Ball GUIDE ever issued. Exceeding as it does every other book of the kind in size—over two hundred pages of reading matter—it presents an epitome of the professional history of the game for 1889, unequaled by any other work of the kind published. In fact, the GUIDE for 1890 has been made to conform to the very exceptional year of important events its chapters record—a year which will be remembered for a long time to come as fruitful of the most noteworthy occurrences known in the annals of our national game.

The GUIDE for 1890 contains a new feature in the extension of the editorial chapters on the prominent events, incidents, and occurrences of the exceptional base ball year of 1889 with its great strike of the League players, and the temporary demoralization in the ranks of both the American Association and the National League which it led to.

The prominent features of the GUIDE for 1890 are the complete records of the pitching in the League and American championship contests, as also in the leading Minor Leagues; the instructive chapters on "the lessons of the campaign," on "team work;" on "Umpiring" on the "revolt," etc., etc., and the analysis of the play in the world's championship series of contests; the new tables showing the figures of the campaigns of the past eighteen years; and especially the explanatory notes in the rules giving instructions to umpires and captains.

The great size of the GUIDE precludes the possibility of including the games record of the League campaign, as also other records of League legislation, etc., and these will be found in the "Official League Book," which contains only official League matter as furnished by Secretary Young, including the League Constitution in full.

INTRODUCTION.

The remarkable developments of the professional base ball season of 1889, and the many novel and interesting events which characterized the past year's history of the base ball world, call for largely increased space in the GUIDE for editorial comment on the leading base ball occurrences of the past year; and on this account the GUIDE for 1890 will contain the largest number of pages of any GUIDE yet issued. These editorial articles reviewing the season's work on the diamond fields are not only interesting but instructive, for they are simply the conning over of the lessons of the campaign, and the deductions from the experiments of the past year.

Another new feature of the GUIDE for 1890 is the substitution of editorial notes—officially indorsed by President Young—at the end of each important rule of the game giving the authoritative interpretation of every rule on which there may be a doubt as to its true meaning.

Attention is called, too, to the exhaustive analysis of the League and Association pitching of 1889, as also the new arrangement of the averages, by means of which prominence is given to the figures of those players who take part in the largest number of games each season. The special attention given to the club statistics of the League and Association championship teams, too, is an additional attraction to the GUIDE of 1890. In fact, this fourteenth Annual edition of the National League's GUIDE is the World's Base Ball Manual, and has no equal.

As a sequel to the GUIDE we shall issue early in April, Spalding's Amateur's Guide for 1890, giving special instructions for beginners in learning the game, and designed expressly to meet the wants of the junior class of the fraternity.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, London.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL GAME.

ITS HISTORY BY DECADES.

The year 1890 begins the fifth decade in the history of our American national field game of base ball, and it gives every promise of being the most interesting period in the annals of the game. The first chapter may be said to have been opened in 1850, at which time the game was in its infancy, a few organized base ball clubs existing at that period in and around New York, while varying phases of the game were played in Boston and Philadelphia. But in 1857 the clubs of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity pooled their interests and established the first *National Association of Base Ball Players*, and from this most important base ball event of the decade of the fifties may be dated the birth of our national game. As to the origin of base ball, it is virtually quite immaterial whether it sprang from the old English school boy game of Rounders or not; though the fact that the phase of base ball played by the Olympic Club of Philadelphia as early as 1833 and known as "town ball," as well as the Massachusetts game of base ball played in the New England States at a far later period, had for their rules a feature of the game of Rounders—viz., the four posts as bases, exclusive of the base where the batsman stood—would go to sustain the claim of its English origin; as also the additional fact that up to the period of the fifties the base ball game in vogue in New York had for one of its rules that of the game of Rounders which put out base runners by hitting them with the thrown ball, there being no base players proper in the game at that time. Be that as it may, all the phases of Rounders which marked the game of base ball of forty years ago, disappeared under the revised code of playing rules adopted by the National Association in 1857, and then it was that the evolution of our American game began, and now no one of common sense questions for a moment the fact that the base ball of the existing period is as distinct from the English school boy game of Rounders, as the royal game of chess is from the nursery game of "Tit, Tat, To."

The second chapter of our game's history covers the record of the principal base ball events of the decade of the sixties, and it opened with the interesting event of the missionary tour through the State of New York, and afterward through Pennsylvania and Maryland, made by the old Excelsior Club of Brooklyn in 1860. It was during this decade, too, that this famous club of the period visited Boston, and there did so much to establish what was then called the "New York game," in place of the local "Massachusetts game," which had previously prevailed in the Eastern States. But the grand touring event of the decade of the sixties was the extensive trip westward undertaken by the old National Club of Wash-

ington, D. C., of which the present United States Senator from Maryland, Mr. Arthur P. Gorman, was then president. This tour through the West had a great effect in advancing the popularity of the game in Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago; especially in the latter city was the visit of the Nationals fruitful of exciting occurrences. It was in the sixties, too, that the first regular salaried professional base ball team was organized under the auspices of the old Cincinnati Cricket Club, and the phenomenal career of the Red Stocking Nine of the Cincinnati Club in 1869 became an exceptional event in the game's history, for their record from April, 1869, to June, 1870, during which they played every prominent club from Maine to California and down to New Orleans, and that, too, without losing a single game, still stands unequaled in the annals of base ball.

The third chapter of the game's history covers the decade of the seventies, and the most noteworthy of the base ball events of the period was the establishment of professional stock company clubs under the auspices of the first *National Association of Professional Base Ball Players* in 1871, and the inauguration of salaried base ball teams as a regular business; and from that time all governmental control of the playing rules of the game went into the hands of the officials of the Professional Association, where it has ever since remained. It was in the decade of the seventies that sundry abuses crept into the professional system, under the influence of the pool gambling evil of the period, and before the decade ended this evil was developed to such an extent that professional base ball sank to its lowest level in public estimation. The abuses in question had grown up under the regime of the old Professional Association, and when the best men of that organization found themselves in a minority, and comparatively helpless to remove the existing evils, they seceded from the old Association and organized a reform movement under the auspices of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs—not "Players" but "Clubs"—which sprang into existence in 1876; and it is entirely unnecessary to state that the method of purification the professional system was then subjected to at the hands of the officials of the new National League, until professional ball playing was established on a reputable footing, and the game once more played in its integrity, was due entirely to the efforts of the leading officials of the National League in the seventies, which organization did not cease its war upon the "crooks" until the knaves were driven from its ranks, never again to be allowed on the diamond field. It took years of coercive and even arbitrary legislation at the hands of the League, however, to eliminate the poison of pool gambling from the professional system, but success was finally achieved, and in these days of players' revolts and conspir-

acies it is well to remember that the credit of the success in this vital movement of reform belongs exclusively to the National League. Before the crooked era of the seventies set in, an event of historical interest occurred, which marked the history of the decade with at least one creditable feature, and that was the visit of the leading clubs of the existing Professional Association—the Boston and Athletic Clubs—to England, which visit was made in 1874. The *avant courier* of this eventful trip across the Atlantic was Mr. A. G. Spalding, then of the Boston Club, who afterward, as President of the Chicago Club, so successfully carried out the grander round-the-world tour of 1888 and '89. But the venture of 1874 proved a financial failure and did little or nothing toward establishing our American game in England. In fact, the time was not ripe for the attempt. The fourteen years which intervened before the next base ball trip to the Old World was made, enabled English sporting tourists in America to become familiar with our game, and in 1889 they were better prepared to appreciate its merits. Before the decade of the nineties ends base ball will have become an established field game in England, not as a rival to the royal old game of cricket, but simply as a kindred sport worthy the attention of English youths of pluck, courage and nerve. This we record as our prophecy.

The fourth chapter of base ball history brings us to the decade of the eighties, and it proved to be a period pregnant with the most important events known in the annals of our national game. In fact, not only in its noteworthy historical event of the world's tour, so deeply interesting in detailed description, but in the many occurrences calculated to give strength and permanence to the professional structure, and greater popularity to the game at large, the decade of the eighties excels all of its predecessors. The very first year of the decade witnessed successful efforts made to re-establish professional ball playing on a reputable footing in the cities of New York and Philadelphia; the two self-same cities in which the professional system had suffered the most from *that curse of all sports, pool gambling*. To Mr. John B. Day of New York is largely due the success of the efforts made in this direction in New York, beginning in 1881; while to Mr. A. J. Reach is the credit chiefly due for the success of the reform movement started in Philadelphia a year afterward. But it was to National League legislation that the ultimate success both these clubs achieved was mainly due.

It was during the decade of the eighties that the American Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs was organized; and it was while the evolution of this younger Professional Association, and quasi rival of the National League, was in progress, that those minor abuses of the professional system, "revolving" and contract breaking, were developed; and it was out of these evils

that the adoption of the much reviled but useful "reserve" rule became a necessity as a matter of club defence against the rascalities of the rougher element of the professional fraternity; and it is a fact which cannot be gainsaid that without the reserve rule, at the period of its adoption, neither the clubs of the National League nor of the American Association could have escaped bankruptcy. It was during this serious crisis in the affairs of both these professional associations, that a movement of the secession order was developed in the form of the temporary organization known as the Union Association, which became the refuge of the "revolvers" and contract breakers of that period; and this Association existed until the self aggrandizement of its President—the leader of the revolt of the contract breakers—had reached its consummation in his becoming a League magnate—after due penance and confession of sin—that the revolvers Association collapsed. Finally, out of the efforts of the League and the American Association to settle their difficulties amicably and with a view to unity of interests, came that "Union Safety" compact now known as "The National Agreement"—the work of Ex-President A. G. Mills of the National League—a structure built on the foundation of true business principles.

During the period of the decade of the eighties, and dating from the death of the rebellious Union Association, each year of the decade saw legislative matters governing the professional fraternity running along pretty smoothly considering, the steady growth of the Minor League organizations, being one of the beneficial results of the National Agreement. But nevertheless there existed an undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the older players of the League clubs at the continued existence of sundry rules and regulations of the League government which they regarded as too arbitrary for the improved *morale* of the fraternity. Some of the more ambitious of this class began to get the magnate bee in their bonnets, as it were, just as political leaders beget aspirations for Presidential honors. Then, too, the great increase in the patronage bestowed upon the leading League clubs in 1888 and 1889, aroused a feeling of self aggrandizement among the "star" players of the League clubs, and out of this condition of things the players' club, known as the "Brotherhood," which was originally organized ostensibly for benevolent objects, was brought into play as a lever to be used in lifting the stars out of the position of players and employes up to that of magnates and employers. Before the revolt, which was the offspring of this conspiracy of the star players, could be brought about, a check was given the movement by the bold enterprise of Mr. A. G. Spalding in carrying out his grand base ball tour of the world, which he began in the fall of 1888, and ended in the spring of 1889, this proving to be the greatest and most important event

known in the thirty odd years of base ball history. This grand tour completed, and the championship season of 1889 ended, the conspirators of the League clubs' ranks got together in secret council and on November 5th, 1889—singularly enough—the anniversary of the day of the great English conspiracy headed by Guy Fawkes—they issued their revolutionary pronunciamento and this great strike of the star players, to become League magnates instead of club employes, became the closing and most sensational event of the decade of the eighties.

This series of historical chapters is but a brief resume of the most prominent events of the base ball world, since the establishment of the first National Association in 1857; a mere glance, as it were, at the leading features of the annals of the game during the past thirty odd years. We shall make history at a faster pace, doubtless in 1890.

PROFESSIONALISM IN AMERICA.

Those who are familiar with the working of the professional system in the sporting world in England and America, are fully aware that there is a great difference between the practical methods of the systems in the two countries. In England a professional player, whether he be a cricketer, lacrosse or foot ball player, a rower or a general athlete, is a sort of fixture in a special class of his own, having a marked social limit, outside of which boundary he can no more move than can the old horse in the mill. In America things are very different, there being no such social stigma attached to the professional system as in England. This striking difference is very plainly manifested in the American base ball world, in which a professional ball player, while pursuing his duties as a salaried player of a professional team, can leave the base ball arena at the close of the season, and enter his class in college for study, teach in school, go to his desk in the law office to the bank or the insurance company, or to his studio, and not lose social prestige on account of his professional services, except among the shoddy class of Anglomaniacs of American fashionable society. This relatively exceptional position, occupied by professional base ball players, is largely due to the very high salaries the best class of base ball experts command; this itself being a cash premium paid for mental excellence, due to education, in combination with high physical qualifications. But it is also the result largely of the system of purification of all old professional methods adopted by the National League of Professional Clubs in expelling players for their failure to play the game in its integrity, and in controlling their tendency to debasing habits under the League's strict code of club rules. Mr. Spalding when in Australia and in England was asked by the

club officials in both countries, how in the world the American base ball clubs managed to control their professionals as they did and train them up to be so superior in their intelligence, their habits and deportment as they were over their class in the old country. The difference between our professionals and those of England was strikingly illustrated in the fact that Mr. Spalding had difficulty at times in securing rooms for his teams in the Australian and European hotels, on account of their being professionals, until it had been made manifest that there was a great difference between the two classes. When the American teams reached England none were more astonished than the young lords and the sprigs of nobility and gentry comprising the London sporting world leaders, when they saw our American professionals take their places in full dress in the banquet halls and reception rooms, and deport themselves as creditably as do the educated class of members of American society in England, and still more were they surprised to learn that among the two professional teams of ball players were college students, lawyers, artists, and others capable of pursuing avocations outside of the professional field services requiring special talent, intelligence and education. In fact, the only stigma attached to professionalism in the American base ball world is that attached to the minority class who lower themselves and their game by debasing habits. In America the base ball professional is the servant of the public at large only, and never of the club—except it be one of snobs—of which he is the high salaried employe of the season; and while in discharge of the duties of the position, is of course, subject to the club rules and regulations, after which he can return to his college, his law office or his workshop, without loss of social caste.

THE LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1889.

The experience of every season's championship campaign in the professional arena points out important lessons for club managers to profit by, and also gives the League magnates plenty of good hints for the improvement of their legislation. In the way of club management the past season's lessons again point out the costly nature of longer condoning the offences of the drinking class of players. Temperance in the ranks during the summer championship season has become a necessity if only for financial reasons; and by temperance is meant total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors by the players of the club teams from April until October. Moderate drinking in the professional arena is a fallacy. Players are paid excessive salaries for the labor they perform, and the man who hires out his services as a professional player does so with the responsibilities of the contract clause to hold him to his keeping himself *in perfect physical condition* for the per-

formance of his duties in the field; and his failure to do so, resulting from an unnatural appetite for intoxicating liquor, is as much a violation of his contract, as would be his conspiring to sell a game. To play base ball up to the high mark of the requirements of a first class professional of the period, necessitates the keeping of every physical force of the body in the very best condition of health, so as to insure for the player *a clear head and unclouded judgment, keen sight, steady nerves*, and the vigor of physique known only to the perfectly healthy man. Liquor drinking, even in moderation, is at war with such requirements, and therefore the rule of total abstinence becomes a necessity during the six months' period when every player's best faculties are needed for the thorough performance of his contract services on the field.

Thousands of dollars in loss of public patronage was one of the results of the past season's mistake of the condoning of the offense of drunkenness in the ranks by the majority of the club managers, and for this laxity in management the club magnates themselves, in many instances were alone responsible. The drunken escapades of several of the League players—and of "stars" in one or two instances—disgusted the best class of patrons of the League clubs to such an extent as to prove costly in reduced attendance. But besides this result, there was in addition, the failure to play the game up to the championship mark by this drinking class of players, and the cost of this in one particular instance was the loss of a strong chance to obtain championship honors. For years the "crook" has been driven from the professional ranks, never to be recuscitated while the game lasts. Is it not time for the cry to go forth that *the drunkard must go*?

Another lesson of the past season, which its experience has practically realized, is that a nine of *team work* players are more to be relied upon as pennant winners than the most costly aggregation of picked nines of high salaried stars. The New York Club won the pennant in 1889 by its team's unity of work together on the field, and against the team which had the material for success but lacked the field generalship and management which develops team work in a nine. And this team work means thoroughly united effort in *playing for the side* in the place of an individual record. It means also well paired "battery" teams; trained and practiced infield teams composed of quartettes of players who work together like a machine, and an outfield team whose trio of players act in their positions as one man and as intent upon catching or fielding every ball coming to their position as if the winning run in the contest depended upon each man's individual effort. This constitutes *team work*, and its opposite is the work of the record making picked nine of stars who only seek to serve their own individual interests in every contest.

Another lesson of the past campaign is the importance of forc-

ing batsmen to get out of the rut of regarding heavy hitting as the sole criterion of skill in handling their bats. The mania for home run hitting which prevails in the ranks, is a drawback to skillful batting, and, in fact, it is opposed to the rule of team work in batting. The rule for telling hits in a game is *to bat so as to bring runs in*, and he is the best batsman who excels in this work, even if he fails to make a three bagger or a home run in an entire season. Home runs are timely when two or more of the bases are filled, but three-baggers are comparatively useless except when a runner is on the bases. Suppose a batsman makes two three-baggers and two two-baggers in a game and yet fails to send a run in, or to forward a runner ; does his record begin to compare with that of the batsman who by two single hits and two sacrifices sends four runners home ? But the existing rules give the palm in batting to the batsman who makes the extra hits and does not bat in a single run ; while he who sends in four runs by his batting but only makes one or two single hits, is relegated to an inferior position in the batting averages as well as in the score of the game, for, in the latter, the batsman who makes four extra hits and yet does not bring in a run by them, gets special credit, while he who batted in the runs gets no credit at all.

THE LEAGUE PLAYERS' REVOLT OF 1889.

The chapter of League history covering the revolt of the League players, which was inaugurated in New York in 1889, is one which not only began a new era in professional club management, but it also exhibits some of the peculiar characteristics of the majority of the fraternity in a very striking light. The fact, too, that the secession movement had its origin in the New York Club's team of players, which club had petted its players for years, only emphasized the fact of the ingratitude for personal favors done, which marks the average professional ball player. The revolt of the League players unquestionably grew out of the ambitious efforts of a small minority to obtain the upper hand of the National League in the control and management of its players. Added to this was the desire for self aggrandizement which influenced a trio of the most prominent of the players, headed by one man who was the master mind of the whole revolutionary scheme from its inception in connection with the Brotherhood to its consummation in the organization of the Players' League, and it was the former organization which the leaders of the revolt used as a lever to lift them into the position of professional club magnates.

The methods adopted by the originator of the revolutionary scheme were of a character well calculated to mislead the majority of the players. It would not have done to have openly seduced the players of the League from their club allegiance, so it was

deemed necessary to first combine all of their players under the banner of the Brotherhood organization, the ostensible objects of which were the mutual benefit of its members, and to assist those who needed aid from sickness or misfortune. This was a very plausible plan, and apparently devoid of guile. But in building up the Brotherhood, care was taken to bind its members by an iron clad oath, something unnecessary in the case of an organization designed exclusively to serve benevolent purposes. This oath in fact was the carefully disguised seed of the revolt, from which was developed the full grown plant of the Players' League. Once having gathered the League players within the fold of the Brotherhood, the chief conspirator soon began to throw aside the mask of his disguise, and securing the co-operation of the more intelligent of his confreres in aiding the revolt, a quartette of leaders assumed the direction of its affairs. These "big four" of the great strike, correctly estimating the weakness of character and lack of moral courage of the average Brotherhood member, knew that he would be loth to break the oath of allegiance to the Brotherhood, however he might be willing to violate his National League obligations, and they went quietly to work on this basis to complete their plans looking to the ultimate declaration of war upon the League, and the establishment of the rival Players' League.

It is a fact which cannot be gainsaid, that fully two-thirds of the members of the Brotherhood, up to the close of the League campaign in 1889, had never contemplated the disruption of the National Agreement and the organization of the Players' League as the outcome of the Brotherhood scheme, or they would not have joined it. Naturally enough, the players' sympathies were with the success of the Brotherhood as an association of players for benevolent objects. But not until they had been influenced by special pleadings, false statements and a system of terrorism peculiar to revolutionary movements, did they realize the true position they had been placed in, and then a minority, who possessed sufficient independence and the courage of their convictions, returned to their club allegiance in the National League.

A step in the progress of the revolt which the leaders found it necessary to take, was that of securing the services of such journalists in each League Club city as would lend their pens as editors of Brotherhood organs. This movement was deemed essential in order to bring a special influence to bear on such capitalists among the wealthy class of patrons of the game as were eager to join in a movement calculated to give them a share in the "big bonanza profits" of the money making League Clubs. Another use these writers and organs were put to in forwarding the interests of the leaders, was that of denouncing every player who was independent enough to think for himself in the matter of

the revolt as a "deserter" or a "scab." Of course this system of terrorism had its effect on the weaker class of the Brotherhood and the result was that only a minority refused to become slave of the Brotherhood; and thus was started the Players' League of Professional Ball Players.

The original plan of organization of the Players' League, embraced co-operation by the players in the matter of gate receipts and profits, and one of the inducements held out to the players to secede from the League Clubs, was the alluring one of sharing in the proceeds of the season's games. The bait proved to be a tempting one and it was readily taken; but after the League had been started and the bulk of the players had committed themselves by overt acts to the revolt, the leaders, in order to secure the required financial aid of sympathetic capitalists, receded from their plan of co-operation, and a change was made in the new League's constitution, the new feature introduced being that of obliging each player to depend upon the gate receipts for the payment of his salary after all necessary expenses outside of the salary list had been paid. This new clause proved distasteful to several players who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Brotherhood, but who had not legally signed Players' League contracts, and these men were not slow in returning to the League, after discovering the trickery they had been subjected to by the leaders. But others, lacking in moral courage and who still have faith in the movement made to make them magnates instead of \$5,000 a year "slaves," still remained obedient to their Brotherhood task masters.

In the working up of the scheme of organizing a Players' League all sorts of efforts were made by the leaders of the revolt to enlist the sympathies of the base ball public in their behalf. Circulars were issued, and newspaper articles appeared, emanating from the "head center" of the rebellion, alleging extraordinary grievances as the cause of the secession from the League ranks. But the effect of these pen missiles was largely offset by the statement made on behalf of the National League, which clearly set forth the true position of affairs, and plainly showed the treachery, mendacity and false pretences persistently set forth by the leaders and their organs to bolster up the revolt.

The leaders had originally declared that there was war against the National League, and that only; but when their plan of campaign met with its first failure, resort for recruits for their revolutionary army was had to the ranks of the American Association and the temporary disruption of this organization was due to the influence exerted by the revolt. This was the return made to the Association for the neutral position they had occupied in the differences which had occurred between the League and the Brotherhood. Had the Brotherhood followed the honorable course of holding a conference with the League at the end of the championship cam-

paign—the only appropriate time for such a conference—there is no questioning the fact that every grievance, real or imaginary, alleged by the Brotherhood, would have received due consideration by the League, and all enactments calculated to antagonize the best interests of the players would have been removed from the League's statute books, for it was too plainly to the interest of the National League to place their club players in the position of making their interests and welfare identical with those of the National League, not to have done all they could to make their rules equitable

PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE RESERVE RULE.

One of the standard grievances of the Brotherhood leaders throughout their whole controversy with the National League has been the oppressive nature of the reserve rule. Now there is nothing like the indisputable facts of official statistics to disprove such indiscriminate and abusive charges as those made by the leaders of the players' revolt and their journalistic advocates and supporters; and below is presented a financial statement from the League's ledgers, which will open the eyes of the base ball world to the fallacies if not false statements of the Brotherhood combine. The table in question is that showing the respective salaries paid to the League malcontents since the reserve rule went into practical effect in 1881. The facts of figures have never before been so conclusively proved as in the appended table, from which it will be seen that the men on the list of the League players who have suffered from reduced salaries have been almost invariably those who were not reserved. Moreover, these figures respond, in unmistakable facts, to the plea of the Brotherhood leaders that they have hitherto been "sold like cattle" without the least benefit to them, the table showing how each player's salary was increased by his transfer from one club to another by each of his releases. For instance, there is Mike Kelly's increase from \$2,500 to \$4,000; Gore's from \$2,100 to \$2,500, both of whom went from the Chicago Club to the Boston and New York Clubs respectively. Hardy Richardson's increase from \$2,100 in Buffalo to \$4,000 in Detroit; Dan Brouthers from \$2,500 in Buffalo to \$4,000 in Detroit. Then there is O'Rourke's increase from \$3,000 as manager and player at Buffalo to \$4,500 simply as a player in New York; Jim White's increase from \$2,500 in Buffalo to \$3,500 in Detroit, and Jack Rowe from \$2,100 in Buffalo to \$3,500 in Detroit; Ed. Hanlon from \$2,800 in Detroit to \$3,100 in Pittsburg.

These figures, together with the further fact that there is no case on record where a player has been transferred from one League Club to another without his consent, but invariably at his request, and always at an advance in salary, is an unanswerable

argument as to the justness and fairness of the much abused, grossly misrepresented, but beneficial Reserve Rule.

But the greatest *expose* of the financial table is that showing the aggregate of the salaries received by the malcontents from 1881 to 1889 inclusive. How these poor "base ball slaves" have been remunerated for their *laborious* (!) three hours' work on the ball field, on an average of five days out of each week, for six months of each year, is shown in the table with most telling effect. For instance, there is "Buck" Ewing, whose days of "slavery" from 1881 to 1889 yielded him \$28,000 exclusive of perquisites; Ward coming next, with \$27,350; O'Rourke third, with \$27,250; Keefe, with \$26 100; Radbourne, with \$25 750; Brouthers, with \$24,179; Hardy Richardson, with \$24,150; Mike Kelly, with \$23,150; Jim White, with \$22,900; Rowe, with \$22,400, and Connor, with \$20,800. In fact, sixteen of the League Club players—five of New York, five of Chicago, five of Buffalo—who have been in the League since 1881 were paid no less than \$354,100 in salaries. Eighteen others who played in League Clubs for not less than four years aggregated salaries amounting to \$575,050; eleven others who were in the League for three years aggregated \$79,000; and twelve others—two years' men—aggregated \$48,350, and five one year men \$13,900, the whole aggregating no less than \$1,072,108 in salaries for from one to nine years of service in *playing* ball. All of these players—or nearly all—are now among the Players' League Club teams, and every one is not only guilty of ingratitude toward his club, but has deliberately broken his written contract with his club, and forever afterward must be known in the base ball world as contract breakers.

The Reserve Rule in its practical operation has been of more value to the players in steadily increasing their salaries from year to year than it has been to the clubs, as shown by the accompanying figures.

In commenting on the reserve rule and its interpretation, Mr. Rogers, in his able reply to John M. Ward last November, says:

"Mr. Ward concludes his latest letter with the ingenious law point, that the word 'reserve' in the eighteenth paragraph is limited in its meaning to 'a certain definite circle of clubs' and that the player has given the 'option' to his club for service, during the ensuing season only as against every other club 'under the National Agreement, but not as against any club or body of clubs outside that circle.' He thinks, therefore, that evidence may be adduced to show that this is the correct meaning of the technical word 'reserve.'

"Prior to the adoption of the 'Brotherhood contract,' the player had only by implication consented to the 'reserve' rule, that is, he had signed a contract to play with a club, knowing that the club could 'reserve' him. He had never *expressed* assent to the

The following table shows the salaries paid to players in the National League from 1881 to 1889, inclusive:

THE NINE YEARS' PLAYERS.

[illegible]

PLAYERS FROM SEVEN YEARS TO FOUR.

NAME OF PLAYER.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	Total.
A. A. Irwin	1600	1700	1800	2600	2600	2600	4000	\$ 16,900
C. Radbourne.....	2000	3000	4000	4000	4500	7 4250	4000	25,750
Sydney Farrar.....	900	1200	1500	1600	1800	2000	2000	11,000
C. G. Buffinton....	1000	1000	1800	2800	2000	2500	2650	82800	11,450
G. E. Andrews.....	1500	1800	1800	2000	2400	2250	13,500
Fred Dunlap.....	1300	.....	.....	.....	4500	4500	9 7000	5000	20,300
James Fogarty.....	1000	1300	1400	1900	2000	2500	10,100
D. Richardson.....	700	1100	2000	2000	2400	2600	10,800
Con. Daly	1500	1800	1800	2500	102000	2000	7,300
F. H. Carroll.....	2800	112000	2000	2500	2500	11,800
Ed. Morris.....	2500	2520	2900	3000	3000	13,920
W. J. Kuehne.....	1400	1400	1400	1600	2000	7,800
Con. Mack	2250	2250	2500	2750	9,750
Chas. Getzein.....	1750	1900	2150	*2800	8,600
James Ryan.....	1080	1800	2300	3000	8,180
Emmett Seerey.....	1400	1400	1500	1750	6,050
Wm. M. Nash.....	1750	2000	2500	3000	9,250
R. F. Johnston.....	1500	1750	2000	2500	7,750
									\$575,050

PLAYERS FOR THREE YEARS.

NAME OF PLAYERS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	TOTALS.
Mark Baldwin.....	1000	2000	*4000	\$ 7,000
J. J. Fields.....	1500	1500	1500	4,500
E. J. McKean	1400	1800	2000	5,200
John Stricker	1800	1800	2000	5,600
C. N. Snyder	2000	2000	122000	6,000
Jno McGeachy.....	1500	1500	2000	5,000
M. J. Madden.....	1350	2000	2000	5,350
Geo. Van Haltren.....	1400	2500	2500	6,400
Dell Darling.....	2500	2500	2500	7,500
L. Twitchell.....	900	1200	1750	3,850
W. Brown.....	1500	2300	2300	6,100
E. Cunningham.....	700	*1600	1800	4,100
TOTAL.....	Three years, \$79,000			

PLAYERS FOR TWO YEARS.

NAME OF PLAYERS.	1888.	1889.	TOTALS
E. E. Sutcliffe.....	.....	.....	\$ 3,900
A. J. Maul.....	132800	2000	4,800
W. E. Hoy.....	1800	2,150	4,050
Jay Faatz	1800	2200	4,000
E. Bakeley.....	1500	1800	3,300
Jas. McAleer	1350	*1800	3,150

NAME OF PLAYERS.	1888.	1889.	TOTALS
J. F. O'Brien.....	900	*1750	2,650
Chas. Farrell.....	1600	2000	3,600
Hugh Duffy.....	2000	14,200	4,000
Thos. Brown.....	2000	15,2000	4,000
Jos. Visner.....	1500	*2400	3,900
M. J. Slattery.....	175	2250	4,000
G. Hatfield.....	1800	16,1200	3,000
TOTAL.....	.....Two years, \$48 350		

PLAYERS FOR ONE YEAR.

NAME OF PLAYER.	1889	Total.
T. Dwyer.....	2100	\$ 2,100
J. K. Tener.....	2500	2,500
A. Gumbert.....	2500	2,500
O. Tebeau.....	2300	2,300
H. O'Day.....	2000	2,000
A. W. Whitney.....	2500	2,500
		\$13,900

SUMMARY.

Nine years' players.....	\$ 354,100
Seven to four years' players.....	575,050
Three years' players.....	79,000
Two years' players.....	48,350
One year's players.....	13,900
Total.....	\$1,070,400

The * indicates that the player was that year, before contracting, transferred from one club to another.

NOTE 1. Geo. Gore, prior to the season of 1889, was given his choice as to signing a contract calling for a \$1,500 salary, or to have his unconditional release. He chose to accept the contract.

NOTE 2. In the spring of 1885 O'Rourke was transferred from the Buffalo Club to the New York Club, his salary being increased from \$3,000 to \$4,500, with the proviso in the contract that he should not be reserved. He was not reserved but signed again with the New York Club for a salary of \$3,000.

NOTES 3 and 4. White and Rowe were, prior to the season of 1889, transferred from the Detroit Club to the Pittsburgh Club. In addition the salary which was at the rate of \$3.500 per season, or \$500 per month, they were paid \$1,500 each for agreeing to the transfer.

NOTE 5. Hanlon during the season of 1889 was made Captain and Manager of the Pittsburgh team. He was asked his terms for 1890, and named his price as \$3,800, which was accepted and his name left from the reserve list, but he disregarded that contract, and has failed to fulfill it.

NOTE 6. Galvin was transferred from the Buffalo Club to the Pittsburgh Club in 1885. During that season his arm failed so badly that it was thought that his usefulness as a pitcher was at an end. He therefore offered his services to the club at \$2,000, which was accepted.

NOTE 7. Radbourne is in fact the only player, strictly speaking, who has had his salary reduced while under reserve by a League Club. In 1887 his salary was \$4,500 for the season. That season he pitched in 47 games, which would make an average per game of \$96.00. Under the system of division of gate receipts, which has always been in vogue in the League, a club very seldom pays more than expenses while on trips away from home, thus making the home games responsible for the maintenance of the club. Presuming that he pitched one-half his games at home it would make his pay for each home game that season \$192.00. He pitched in 24 victories, which averaged \$187.00 each, or on same basis of one-half on home grounds his work cost the club \$374.00 for his services in each game won at home by him that season.

The following season his salary was reduced about 5 per cent., as his work had not been satisfactory. That season he pitched in 23 games which on the same basis as used above would result as follows: \$185.00 per game, \$370.00 each home game. His victories were 7 that season, at \$607.00 per game, or \$1214.00 per home victory. This unsatisfactory work caused another reduction of about 5 per cent., leaving his salary for the 7 months' season of 1889, \$4,000. We explain this note fully as we understand that Radbourne is the only League player who suffered a reduction of salary while under reserve.

NOTE 8. Buffinton signed a contract for \$2,000 in 1886, with an agreement that if his work was good he was to have \$500 additional at close of season. His work was very unsatisfactory as he only pitched in 17 games, winning but 7.

NOTE 9. Dunlap was transferred from the Detroit Club to the Pittsburgh Club in 1888; his salary was increased to \$5,000, and he received \$2,000 for being transferred, which made his remuneration \$7,000 for the season of 1888.

NOTE 10. Daily was released outright from the Boston Club at close of season of 1887. He named his terms to Indianapolis at \$2,000.

NOTE 11. Carroll was, in 1885, transferred to the Pittsburgh Club from the Columbus Club. He was paid an additional bonus

for agreeing to the transfer, which amount was deducted for the following year.

NOTE 12. During the season of 1888, Snyder only participated in 43 games. In the season of 1889 only 3 or 4 games, but was retained and paid for the season.

NOTE 13. Maul was engaged as a pitcher, in which position he was a dismal failure; at his request he was changed to an outfield position at a salary of \$2,000.

NOTE 14. Hugh Duffy only participated in a few games in the season of 1888, his first season with the Chicago team, and as his salary that season had been much in excess of his services rendered, he did not merit an increase. Had he remained with the Chicago team another season, his salary would have been advanced to an equal with the other players of the team, as shown by the table above, who had been advanced season by season.

NOTE 15. Brown was not reserved but was pleased to sign again without an advance in salary.

NOTE 16. Hatfield was not reserved by the New York Club, but was glad to contract at a price \$600.00 less than he received before from same club, rather than to leave the club.

A FALLACY IN CLUB MANAGEMENT.

If anything has been made clear to the understanding of intelligent professional club magnates by the experience of the past years of Professional Association history it is the fallacy of endeavoring to run professional clubs under the joint direction of stockholders and players, or to govern such organization by a board of directors too numerous for harmonious legislation. With capitalist and players intimately connected in the government of a professional club the opportunities for cliqueism, and the incentives for jealousies and dissensions are too numerous to admit of the club or the Association being run on business principles.

In commenting on the plan of club control adopted by the new Player's League, Mr. Frank Richter of the *Sporting Life* in referring to the method of equalizing the club teams, says: "The method of equalization outlined is clumsy, ineffective and totally inadequate. No board can successfully equalize or allot players haphazard or at the varying demands of clubs and players. The practical effect of such a system would be the massing of strength in time in certain clubs, just as the preponderance of wealth has effected that result in the past; it would also be almost sure to open the door to such numberless collusions and intrigues as to render a reserve rule necessary in short order. There are but two practicable methods of equalizing base ball teams—one is the perfect system outlined by *The Sporting Life* Millennium Plan, and the other is the primitive and unsatisfactory

method of club exchange of players, which has been so much and so unreasonably assailed as the 'sales system.' To neither of these does the Players' League system approximate, and equalization or transfer system must therefore prove a failure.'

The same writer in commenting on the probable outcome of the first season's experience of the experimental Players' League, says:

"The one party will have, at the outset the talent, or at least the pick of it, and some capital, handicapped by inexperience, needless, imperfect organization and extraordinary expenses and heavy salaries with divided patronage; the other side will have the most money, the best organization, the ablest management, the prestige of age, success and great deeds achieved for the good of the game, handicapped only by comparatively inferior team. Public sympathy will probably veer toward the talent at the start, and so the new League may at first have the best of it, but in time the old League will acquire and develop more and more talent, and then the weight of capital, smaller expenses, skillful management and superior discipline will begin to tell heavily in the struggle, and doubtless carry with it the general public. The sympathy of that special public, the intelligent, reasoning base ball enthusiasts, the old League will have from the start, because your genuine base ball 'fan,' who knows the game and loves for itself, cannot help but realize that with all its faults the great old League, which rescued the game from degradation and has worked hard and steadily, though not perhaps always wisely, to elevate it and its exponents, deserved better of the players, who it developed, fostered and maintained in the foremost rank of the profession."

PREJUDICED ABUSE OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUES.

The class of young base ball journalists--new to base ball matters as they existed over a decade ago—who have during the period of the inauguration of the League players' strike been free in censorious comments on certain features of past League legislation in governing the professional fraternity, are either entirely ignorant of the true position of affairs at the time the alleged objectionable measures were put in force, or they wilfully ignore important facts in their warfare on the League, which common justice should cause them to consider with impartiality, their comments on the governmental work of the League in the past, if only for the reason that the League had to resort to measures from downright necessity in self-defence against the rascality which prevailed in the ranks at that time. These young writers should bear in mind the fact that a decade ago professional base ball playing had reached its lowest point in public estimation.

specially in New York and Philadelphia. The large majority of the experts of that period were men who, in integrity of character, personal habits, and in mental caliber, did not approach the high standard which prevails in the ranks to-day. At that time there were "crooks" convicted out of their own mouths for selling games in the interests of pool gamblers. There were also "crooks" who had time and again been equally as guilty as the convicted knaves, but who had been cunning enough to hide their racks. There were also a class of would-be "crooks" who only lacked a favorable opportunity to indulge their evil propensities without exposure, who stood ready for the first chance. Then there were men by the dozen who broke contracts with impunity, and added to these were drunkards by the hundred. In striking contrast to this dark picture stood the small minority class, whose honesty and temperate habits made them shining lights in the base ball firmament. Under circumstances like these is it any wonder that the League legislators of the period found themselves forced into the adoption of strong coercive and even arbitrary measures in their warfare on the existing abuses of the period? They had to do it to save professional base ball and escape bankruptcy, for costly experience had taught them the lesson that financial success could only result from having the game played in its integrity. It took the League years to purify the ranks. It required arbitrary laws to drive out the evils that were killing the game. Is it surprising that in this purifying process legislative methods were employed which, at that time were an absolute necessity to prevent the annihilation of the game itself? As a matter of fact there is nothing in the present or past legislation of the League that can affect the player who is disposed to do the proper thing, and take care of himself, and it is as much for such a player's individual interest to control the rowdy element of the professional class as it is for the League, and the good of the game at large.

THE CHANGES IN THE LEAGUE CONSTITUTION.

More important changes were made in the League's constitution at the annual meeting of 1889 than for several years past, and they were such as to have quite a bearing on the points in dispute between the League and the Brotherhood.

SECTION 35, which read, "Releases of players from contract or reservation; and future contracts with such players shall be regulated and governed by the National Agreement of Professional base ball clubs and the League legislation made in pursuance thereof," was amended so as to provide that "no player, without the consent of the club with which he is under contract or reservation, can negotiate with any other club for his services but

if said consent is given, said player may negotiate with any club for his services and receive money consideration therefor, which may be accepted by the releasing club.

This action does away with the system of sales, over which there has recently been such a outcry by the seceding players and their organs.

SEC. 36, which stated that "a manager or player whose contract has become void by reason of his club's disbanding, withdrawing from or losing its membership in the League, may engage for the remainder of the season with any other club immediately after the League secretary's notice of such disbandment, withdrawal or loss of membership," was cut out, and another section inserted, which provides that in case of such withdrawal of a club, the players under contract or reservation shall be considered as released therefrom, but that any negotiation for the services of any player must be made subject to transfer to any other club designated by the League.

SECS. 30, 31, and 32, relating to classification, were stricken from the constitution.

The latter amendment entirely removed one of the features of the constitution obnoxious to the Brotherhood. The other noteworthy amendments were as follows:

SEC. 9, (1) amended to read that each club elected to membership shall within thirty days after official notice of such election execute and deliver unto the President of the League, as Trustee of other League clubs, a bond with approved sureties in the sum of \$25,000 (instead of \$5,000), to be paid in annual installments of not less than \$1 000, payable during the month of May.

SEC. 59, which says that a tie or drawn game, or games prevented by rain, shall be played off on the same grounds on the first succeeding day (not counting Sundays), days previously agreed upon for championship games between said clubs, or days when rain renders playing impossible) within the dates of the same schedule series between such clubs, if any remain open, and if not, such game may be played off on any open date on either grounds, has been changed to read: "Games postponed can be played afterward, but two games cannot be played on one day without the prior consent of two-thirds of all League clubs."

SEC. 64, which says that a visiting club shall be paid the sum of 12½ cents for each and every person admitted on the grounds, has been changed to 40 per cent. of the gate receipts, or 20 cents for each individual admitted.

Paragraph 3, of Sec. 65, now gives clubs the privilege of issuing rain checks when five full innings have not been played.

CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS.

The Board of Directors of the National League in their interpretation of the contract laws of the League, explicitly state:

That the player *must render a full equivalent for his salary*; he *must* live up to his contract, or suffer the consequences of an infraction of such contract. Each player should not fail to read carefully, again and again, the language of his contract, which has been devised by the League to meet every known or imaginable exigency in the case, and the use of which contract is, by League law, made compulsory upon every club in the engagement of every player. The contract is printed in clear type, so that every player may read for himself, and understand fully, the obligation he is taking upon himself. The contract speaks for itself; its provisions are known to every player now under engagement in the clubs belonging to the League. The power to *suspend* is additionally conferred upon each club for any act or deed of omission or commission by which a player's services to his club are impaired in their efficiency and value. The placing of this power in the hands of club managers is a measure of necessary protection against habits of intemperance and their attendant evils of unsound physical condition, moral recklessness, loose play, and general demoralization. Experience has amply demonstrated the necessity for some plan of discipline that will reach the pocket as well as the pride of a player who deliberately and systematically falls short of the honorable discharge of his obligations toward the club and the patrons of base ball. The compensation paid to players in League clubs is so liberal as to entitle the clubs to the highest degree of skill and the best service a player can render, and it is the intention of the League to exact precisely this, and nothing less. There is not a condition or penalty prescribed in the League contract, constitution, or playing rules, that will work a hardship to any conscientious, earnest, deserving player. It is only players of the opposite character who will suffer, and it is their turn to suffer. The clubs have had more than their share of the pecuniary loss, the aggravation, annoyance and mortification caused by the state of affairs which these conditions and penalties have been devised to correct. Justice to the players is a demand and obligation at all times recognized; justice to the club managers and stockholders, who have made good the deficiencies in the club treasuries, season after season; justice to the public, upon whose respect and patronage the clubs must depend for an existence; justice to the noble game of base ball, which it has been the constant aim of the League to elevate, perfect and popularize—these, and these alone, are the considerations which have influenced and brought about the League's latest legislation on the subject of discipline and penalties. As an inducement to every player to so regulate his habits and actions as to keep at all times in a sound and healthy condition, the League contract provides that there shall be no wages paid where no services are rendered; that for the period during which a player is suspended or excused from play, for any of the above mentioned reasons, he shall forfeit such a ratable proportion of his wages, for the season, as the number of games not played in by him bears to the total number of games scheduled for the season.

EXPULSION FOR DISHONESTY.

It is worthy of note that not since the disgraceful record of the quartette of expelled players of the old Louisville League Club in 1877, has there been a player expelled from the National League for selling a game. The lesson then given such knaves was a lasting one, and it was emphasized by the League in 1880, when the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Repeated applications have been made by or on behalf of James A. Devlin, Geo. Hall, W. H. Craver, and A. H. "Nichols," to this Board, or

members thereof, for the removal of their disabilities resulting from their expulsion from the League, for dishonest ball playing.

Resolved, That notice is hereby served on the persons named, and on their friends, defenders and apologists, that the Board of Directors of this League will *never remit* the penalties inflicted on such persons, nor will they hereafter entertain any appeal from them or in their behalf.

[Signed]

W. A. HULBERT, Chairman.
J. F. EVANS, }
A. H. SODEN, } Directors.
JNO. B. SAGE, }

This is the only course to pursue to stop crooked work in the field by professional ball players. "Revolving," drunkenness, and even contract-breaking, or any other violation of League rules may be condoned under certain circumstances; but once a player is convicted of dishonesty, he leaves the professional ranks never to return to service under any circumstances.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE ADDRESS.

To the Public:

The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs has no apology to make for its existence, or for its untarnished record of fourteen years.

It stands to-day, as it has stood during that period, sponsor for the honesty and integrity of professional base ball.

It is to this organization that the player of to-day owes the dignity of his profession and the munificent salary he is guaranteed while playing in its ranks.

The good name of this League has been assailed, its motives impugned and its integrity questioned by some of the very men whom it has most benefited.

The League, therefore, asks the public to inspect its record and compare the following statement of facts with the selfish and malicious accusations of its assailants:

The National League was organized in 1876 as a necessity, to rescue the game from its slough of corruption and disgrace and take it from the hands of the ball players who had controlled and dominated the "National Association of Professional Base Ball Players."

No effort was made by the old Association to control its members, and the result was that contract-breaking, dissipation and dishonesty had undermined the game to such an extent that it seemed an almost hopeless task to attempt its rescue.

The League upon its organization abolished pool selling and open betting on its grounds, prohibited Sunday games and excluded the sale of liquors. A better class of people were invited to attend the exhibitions, and a more systematic way of conducting the game was introduced. But the old customs and abuses were not to be crowded out without a struggle. At the end of the season of 1876,

two of the strongest clubs, the Mutuals of New York, and Athletics of Philadelphia, were arraigned before the League for violating their schedule engagements. This was the first crisis the League was called upon to meet, and the world knows how promptly and vigorously it faced the issue, by expelling those two prominent clubs, representing, as they did, its most populous and best-paying cities. The following season, 1877, was a disastrous one financially, and ended with but five clubs in the League, in one of which, Louisville, were players publicly accused of dishonesty. The League promptly investigated these charges, and when the four players of that club—Devlin, Hall, Craver and Nichols—were proven guilty of selling games, they were promptly expelled and have never been reinstated. These two steps, boldly taken, when the League was struggling for existence, settled the question as to a club's obligations to the League and forever banished dishonesty from the ranks, stigmatizing the latter as an unpardonable crime.

The struggle for existence for the next three or four years was desperate, and at each annual meeting there occurred vacancies difficult to fill, because of the almost certain financial disasters threatening clubs in the smaller cities.

Finally, as a check upon competition, the weaker clubs in the League demanded the privilege of reserving five players who would form the nucleus of a team for the ensuing season. This was the origin of the "reserve rule," and from its adoption may be dated the development of better financial results. The system of reserve having proven beneficial, both to clubs and players, the reserve list was increased to eleven, and then to fourteen or an entire team. Under this rule the game has steadily grown in favor, the salaries of players have been more than trebled, and a higher degree of skill been obtained.

Out of, and as an incident to, "reservation" arose releases for pecuniary considerations. The right of reservation being conceded, the club's claim on the player's continuous services must be of some value. But except in cases of disbanding or retiring clubs, that right has never been transferred without the player's co-operation and consent, usually at his request, and for his own pecuniary emolument.

In the exceptional case of the disbandment or retirement of a League club, the involuntary transfer of a player to a new club was the subject of complaint by a committee of the Brotherhood, in November, 1887. But after several hours' conference with the League Committee, the former were obliged to admit that such involuntary transfer was absolutely essential to the welfare, if not the existence of the League, and while it might work apparent hardships to one or two individuals, its abolition would imperil the

continuance of full eight club membership and the employment of, perhaps, thirty fellow players. The Brotherhood Committee, therefore, wrote into the contract, they had formulated, that 15th paragraph, by which each signing player expressly concedes such involuntary transfer of the right of reservation to his services from his Club—if it should disband or lose its League membership—to “any other Club or Association,” provided his current salary be not reduced.

And the necessity for such power of preserving the circuit of a League, by approximately equalizing its playing strength, is recognized by the new League, which the seceding players have temporarily organized; for they give this “extraordinary power” of transferring players, with or without consent and with or without club disbandment, to a central tribunal of sixteen directors whose fiat is final.

In view of these facts and concessions, the use of such terms as “bondage,” “slavery,” “sold like sheep,” etc., becomes meaningless and absurd.

At the annual meeting of the League in November, 1887, the Brotherhood asked and received recognition upon the statement of its representatives, that it was organized for benevolent purposes and desired to go hand in hand with the League, in perpetuating the game, increasing its popularity, and elevating the moral standard of its players. They disavowed any intention or desire to interfere with the business affairs of the League, the salaries of players or the “reserve rule,” simply asking that the contract be so revised, that it, in itself, would indicate every relation between a club and each individual player.

This “Brotherhood Contract,” then accepted and adopted, has never been violated by the League, either in letter or spirit, and we challenge proof in contradiction of this declaration.

To correct a misapprehension in the public mind as to the alleged “enormous profits” divided among stockholders of League clubs, it may be interesting to know that during the past five—and only prosperous—years, there have been paid in cash dividends to stockholders in the eight League clubs less than \$150,000, and during the same time, League players have received in salaries over \$1,500,000. The balance of the profits of the few successful clubs, together with the original capital and subsequent assessments of stockholders, is represented entirely in grounds and improvement for the permanent good of the game, costing about \$600,000.

The refusal of the Brotherhood Committee to meet the League in conference at the close of the season, proves incontestibly that the imperative demand for a conference in midsummer, to redress grievances that have never yet materialized, was a mere pretext for secession.

They knew there was no urgency for the consideration of their claims and knowing that the League could not, without sacrifice of time, money and other conflicting interests, convene its clubs in midsummer and anticipating and desiring a refusal, to cover the conspiracy, which, it now appears, was then hatching they started the organization of a rival association, while receiving most liberal salaries from their employers. Under false promises to their brother players, that they would only secede in the event of the League refusing them justice, they secured the signatures of the latter to a secret pledge or oath to desert their clubs at the bidding of their disaffected leaders. Upon the publication of their plot, Sept. 7, 1889, they and their abettors denied, day after day, that there was any foundation for the story, and repeatedly plighted their words, that the League should have a chance to redress their alleged grievances, before they would order a "strike."

How false their promises and pledges, how evasive, contradictory and mendacious have been their every act and deed, from first to last, we leave to the readers of the daily and weekly press for verification.

An edifice built on falsehood has no moral foundation and must perish of its own weight. Its official claims to public support are glittering generalities, that lack detail, color and truth, and the National League, while notifying its recalcitrant players that it will aid its clubs in the enforcement of their contractual rights to the services of those players for the season of 1890, hereby proclaims to the public that the National Game which, in 1876, it rescued from destruction threatened by the dishonesty and dissipation of players, and which, by stringent rules and iron-clad contracts, it developed, elevated and perpetuated into the most glorious and honorable sport on the green earth, will still under its auspices, progress onward and upward, despite the efforts of certain overpaid players to again control it, for their own aggrandizement, but to its ultimate dishonor and disintegration.

By order of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

A. G. SPALDING, }
JOHN B. DAY, } *Committee.*
JOHN I. ROGERS. }

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1889.

THE WORKING OF THE NEW RULES.

The season of 1889 was an experimental one in the practical working of the amended rules and in nearly every instance they worked to the advantage of the game. Especially did the new

rule of allowing an extra player to be placed in the nine, independent of substitutes for injured players, prove to be a marked improvement; and the change made in this rule during this season, will be of still further advantage, inasmuch as the amended rule for 1890 admits of the placing of *two* extra men in the field during the playing of a game, and at any period or part of an innings play. Experience has conclusively shown that a change of pitchers every few innings or so, when the batsmen are becoming too confident in their hitting, is as advantageous as a successful point to play as the change of bowlers for two or three "overs" is in cricket. Under last year's rule the substitute player as extra man, could not be placed in position except after a completed innings. Under the amended rule for 1890 he can be put in position at any time. Now, suppose the regular pitcher is being punished unexpectedly in the very first innings, and becomes rattled, the extra man can be put in, though not a hand has been put out. Then, too, the new rule admits of a battery team—a catcher as well as pitcher—being put in before an innings is over. This opens the door to quite an addition to the strategic work of a captain in running his team through a game, as it allows him the privilege of testing the merits of three pitchers in a single game, outside of what reserve box talent he may have in the field, inasmuch as he can put in his regular pitcher and work him for two or three innings, and then try two extra pitchers, one after the other.

The abolition of the fly tip catch was an improvement, though it was not relished by those who like to see the game kept in the old ruts. But it is certainly an equitable rule which reduces the number of outs in the game for which the batsman is not compensated by an equitable chance for a safe hit. In regard to the great pace of the pitching, and the desire to see the speed reduced with a view to giving the batting a freer chance, it has to be said that the ability to catch the dangerous pacers from the box which the introduction of the large padded gloves for catchers has led to, has so reduced the record of passed balls that much of the danger to catchers facing the swift throwing from the box, has been removed. More effective work in catching from swift pitching was never before seen than that of last season.

That the base running of 1889 was not up to the mark of that of 1888, was due to the violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the balk rules by the majority of the umpires. Then, too, the scoring rules governing the recording of stolen bases were so loosely worded that it was difficult to tell what was a stolen base and what was not. Unquestionably the credit of a stolen base should be given the runner every time he makes a base by his skill and judgment in running, whether he is aided by a fielding error

consequent upon his attempt to steal or not. But no stolen base should be credited in the case of a runner who is induced to start for a base on seeing a fielding error committed. Thus if a runner on first base starts to steal second the moment the pitcher makes his forward step in delivery, and in the effort to secure the pitched ball the catcher muffs it or lets it pass him, that consequent error should not be allowed to deprive the runner of the credit of the steal. But if the runner does not start to steal until he actually sees the ball muffed or passed by the catcher, then the steal becomes the result of an afterthought, and is consequent upon the fielding error, and really no steal at all. So in the case of a wild throw by the catcher to second, or the muff of the thrown ball by the base player, the fact that the error is consequent upon the effort to steal becomes a factor in deciding whether the base was stolen, or simply the result of a palpable error.

The four balls and three strikes rule worked advantageously and in favor of the batsman, as it forced the pitchers to train up to a better command of the ball in delivery, besides which it also obliged them to depend for success more upon strategic skill in the box rather than upon an extremely swift delivery.

THE UMPIRING OF 1889.

THE DRAWBACK OF "KICKING."

There is no position on the base ball field, the duties of which are more difficult to fill satisfactorily than that of the Umpire. Nor is there one which deserves higher pay for the work accomplished than that of this self-same arduous and unthankful position. To be a successful Umpire is to be one man in a thousand. No matter what other position on the diamond field a player may occupy, he seldom fails to receive due credit from one or the other of the contesting teams for the good work he may do in his position. But the Umpire stands outside the pale of any deserved credit in his position. Both teams look upon him as the general enemy of each side, from the time he takes his position to the end of the game; and the defeated side almost invariably charges him with most of the responsibility for their loss of the game. Then, too, in addition to the contesting teams as his foes there are the majority of the crowd of spectators to be added to the list, especially the rougher element of the assemblage, the latter of whom regard the Umpire as an especial target for abuse in every instance in which the home team is defeated. Last on the list of the Umpire's opponents are the betting class of reporters, who take especial delight in pitching into him, whenever his decisions—no matter how impartially he acts—go against their pet club, or the one they bet on. Those of the crowd of spectators at a ball game, who are so ready

to condemn umpires for alleged partiality in their work, or for a supposed lack of judgment in rendering the decisions, never or "hardly ever," give a moment's thought to the difficulties of the position he occupies, or to the arduous nature of the work he is called upon to perform. There he stands, close behind the catcher and batsman, where he is required to judge whether the swiftly thrown ball from the pitcher, with its erratic "curves" and "shoots," darts in over the home-base, or within the legal range of the bat. The startling fact is never considered that several Umpires have been killed outright while occupying this dangerous position. Neither does any one reflect for a moment that the Umpire stands in this perilous position while regarded as a common enemy by both of the contesting teams, and as a legitimate target for insulting abuse from the partisan portion of the crowd of spectators and, moreover, for the prejudiced comments on his umpiring from the thoughtless writers in the press box. In fact, the Umpire stands there as the one defenseless man against thousands of pitiless foes. The wonder is that half the umpires in the arena are as successful in the discharge of their arduous duties as they are, and the still greater wonder is that any self-respecting man can be induced to occupy a position which is becoming year after year more objectionable.

There can be no successful umpiring accomplished in the position, no matter how perfect the code of rules governing the umpiring may apparently be, as long as that nuisance of the ball field, the professional "kicker" is allowed to have his way. In view of the express rules which are in the code, prohibiting the disputing of a single decision made by the Umpire, it is astonishing that the Umpires themselves, not to mention club managers and field captains, are so derelict in their duty in not enforcing the letter of the law of the code in this respect. The rule is explicit in the prohibition in the first place, of any player's addressing the Umpire in disputing a decision except the captain of the team; and secondly in his case only when the Umpire has erred in his interpretation of a rule of the code; and the error in question must not be one involving only an error of judgment, but a direct misinterpretation of the rules. And yet there was scarcely a game played in the League or American championship arena in 1889, in which the laws of the code governing these points were not plainly violated. Not only is the Umpire who allows this violation of the rules to go unpunished, himself a violator of the law; but the field captain who encourages kicking by his own example, and the club manager who fails to rebuke his captain for his unmistakable error of judgment, are both to that extent incompetent to properly discharge their respective duties.

THE MODEL BASE BALL.

In the early days of the national game, when the public interest in the sport was centered in New York and its vicinity, the balls used by the clubs were made by John Van Horn of New York and Harvey Ross of Brooklyn. The demand was comparatively limited, and those two original makers of base balls, could supply it very readily without entrenching upon the time required for their ordinary avocations; inasmuch as at that period the leading clubs did not play over a dozen matches a season. The old balls of the period were of simple manufacture, and no two were made exactly alike; Van Horn used to cut up old rubber shoes into strips from which he wound a ball of about from two to two and a half ounces of rubber, and then covering this with yarn and the yarn with a sheepskin cover, the ball of the period was ready for use. It was years after this that anything was done looking to a regular manufacture of base balls. Here is the rule adopted by the National Association in 1857. Rule 1st. *The ball must weigh not less than six, nor more than six and a quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than ten, nor more than ten and a quarter inches in circumference. It must be composed of India rubber and yarn, and covered with leather.*"

When the ball clubs began to multiply by the hundred throughout the country, the necessity for a regularly manufactured ball became manifest; and thus it was that a series of experiments, in producing the very best ball for use, culminated in the manufacture of the perfect regulation balls of the period, which are now made by the million each season. In the working out of the several experiments, covering a period of over fifteen years, the fraternity had to play with a variety of balls, and it was found that it was absolutely necessary in reaching out for a perfect condition of play in the rules, that the regulation ball in use should be one to be relied on for equality in its elasticity, for endurance of the hard hitting process, it was subjected to, and for its keeping its form during the test of a prolonged game. These requirements were finally reached in the now perfect Spalding League Ball, which the experience of the past four or five years has shown, cannot be further improved upon.

In testing the old time balls by each season's experience on the field it was found that the cotton yarn used in covering the rubber center ball was not sufficiently elastic for the purpose. Then too the sheepskin outer covering proved to be too frail to withstand the usage of actual play. Besides which, the rubber strip composing the center of the ball was too uncertain in its elasticity to suit a perfect ball. Then came the small one ounce ball of vulcanized rubber for the center and the strong horsehide leather replaced the sheepskin outer covers, and woollen yarn was substi-

tuted for cotton for the covering of the rubber center. These improvements, however, failed to yield the perfect ball, for experience proved the improved ball to be uneven in its elasticity, and apt to get out of form before half the game was over. In the seventies the double cover improvement was introduced, but this failed to give the satisfaction expected, and further experiments were tried. Lastly the Spalding League Ball was improved to its present point of excellence by the introduction of a plastic cement in its composition, which was patented, and the effect of this was such as to do away with the unreliable double cover.

The thin plastic cement now used in the Spalding League ball holds the inner ball in place and prevents the yarn from shifting. Unlike the discarded double cover, the plastic cement is pliable, and when hit by the bat yields with the rubber and yarn, makes it more elastic and pliable and soft to the hands, and at the same time it retains its perfect shape. Another point in its favor is the absolute certainty of one ball acting just like another, which is a very important feature in closely contested games.

The National League and American Association adopted the plastic cement ball in 1886 (or at the time of the first Joint Rules committee meeting) and since that time there has been no complaint from players as to the elasticity or evenness of the ball.

BASE BALL IN ITALY.

One of the pleasantest incidents of the Spalding base ball tourists through Europe in 1889 was that of their meeting with the American students in Rome on Washington's birthday, on which occasion the visiting party were the guests of Dr. O'Connell the director of the American College at Rome. Mr. Harry Palmer, in his graphic story of the trip describing this visit to the College, says: "In a few minutes after entering the gates we had all the students—some seventy odd—around us in the College garden. They represented a score of the cities of the United States, and they were delighted to see us. The students get out every Saturday during the summer, and have lively games."

A correspondent writing to Mr. Spalding from Rome under date of January 2d, 1890, says: "Nearly a year has passed since your party visited and played ball in Rome, and though the exciting game, with its brilliant plays and robust players, is still fresh in the memory of many, no step has been taken toward its adoption. Whether the future will see it introduced among the sports of Sunny Italy, depends in a great measure upon the means taken by you for this purpose, and in my opinion the prospects are far from unfavorable. For the idea that Italians are listless as regards out doorsports is absurd. They might not, it is true, yell as long and loud at the first game of ball they had the good fortune to see, as the persistent denizens of the 'bleaching boards' in an American

city do. Neither would they, probably, exhibit an Englishman's admirable patience, and sit out a protracted game of cricket. But observe them at some of their own games, and if they can't gesticulate and get as excited as any ball team can over a disastrously rank decision in the ninth inning, I'll never swear again by Adrian C. Anson.

"Moreover, the impressions made by the game played here by your tourists were encouraging. Though entirely ignorant of its theory, the spectators were quick to discover most of the leading points. And the dexterous handling of hot bounding balls and long drives; the swift and accurate throwing, and the fleet-footedness and almost reckless plunging of the base runners, received a goodly share of real appreciation, and were your party to revisit Rome to-morrow, the Borghese Villa would scarce hold the thousands that would greet your exhibition. Still, in order to secure its adoption, some further steps must be taken, for, unlike in England and Australia, not one of the out door sports that I have seen here, bears the least resemblance to base ball or even cricket. First, then, a treatise on the game like those from the pen of Father Chadwick, is absolutely necessary. Then secure an agent who would carry a full line of your goods, from the schoolboy's nickel ball to the professional's chest protector; who would also advertise the game and goods everywhere in schools, universities and barracks; and who would, besides, be willing and able to act as organizer and instructor of newly formed clubs. And with these few efforts, I really believe base ball would take root, develop and flourish on the soil where the historic games of the *circus* held sway and amused the populace of ancient Rome."

BASE BALL IN HONOLULU.

It is a singular fact that while our national game up to 1888, was but little known practically outside of the United States and Canada, it had flourished for some years previous on one of the islands of the Pacific Ocean; base ball having been played at Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, by local clubs. The most eventful season in the brief history of the game there, however, was that of 1889, quite an impetus having been given it by the advent of the Spalding tourists in December, 1888. A correspondent from Honolulu under date of December 20, 1889, says: "Although base ball has had quite a hold here for years, this season has been our most successful one. We have had more clubs, better playing and really very good audiences for a small town like this.

"Besides our regular League there are two others now playing, the 'Kawaii' and 'Boys' Leagues, consisting of four clubs each. Our Senior League begins again the first week in April. Further than that has not been arranged. We are endeavoring to get inclosed grounds for 1890, for various reasons, principally that we may offer profitable inducements to visiting clubs."

THE PROFESSIONAL SEASON OF 1889. THE LEAGUE CAMPAIGN.

A livelier or more exciting season of professional ball playing than that of 1889 has not been recorded in the annals of the professional stock company clubs of the prominent Leagues and Associations in the arena. The pennant races of the National League and the American Association were of exceptional interest; while the majority of the Minor League organizations marked their championship campaigns with unusually exciting contests. As hitherto the League championship campaign monopolized the interest of the season among the best class of the patrons of the professional clubs; though that of the American Association was not far behind it, in the special interest it excited toward the finish of the campaign. But in the League arena much of the interest in the pennant race centered in the desire of the patrons of the game to see if the New York Club's team would duplicate their success of 1888; especially in the face of the strengthening process the Boston Club had brought to bear on its new team for 1889. The contest, however, turned out to be a trial of strength between a team of star players—in other words, a strong “picked nine”—and a team in which unity of action and thorough team work in playing together *for the side* and not *for a record*, was the chief end aimed at; and the contest resulted in favor of the best team work, as it always will do in the long run. Occasionally, in rare instances, an aggregation of star talent in a team may achieve a solitary success in a campaign—witness the Detroit in 1887—but as a rule, the best team work will prevail in every championship campaign. The League championship campaign of 1889 opened on April 24th, on which date the Boston defeated the New Yorks at Jersey City; the Philadelphias took the Washingtons into camp at the Capital; Pittsburghs polished off the Chicagos at the “Smoky City,” and the Indianapolis team captured the Clevelands at President Harrison's home. The end of the first week of the April campaign saw the Philadelphia team in the van in percentage of victories; Pittsburgh standing second, with New York third, and Boston fourth; Indianapolis, Cleveland, Chicago and Washington following in order. By the end of April, Cleveland had got up to third place, with Boston, New York and Chicago occupying fifth, sixth and seventh positions. The May campaign saw this relative order of the contestants materially changed, Boston going up to the front in percentage of victories, with Philadelphia second, New York third, and Cleveland fourth, the latter club's team astonishing their opponents with their success

in keeping their end up. The June campaign saw still another change made in the relative order of the leading competitors; for while Boston remained still in the van, Cleveland had the cool effrontery to take up second place in the race, driving both New York and Philadelphia back to third and fourth positions. In July New York began to assert itself, and then began a hot race between Boston and New York for the position in the van, Philadelphia at the end of the July campaign having reached third place, while Cleveland began to feel the effects of the hard pace with which they had begun the race, they falling back to fourth position. In the interval Chicago had worked up to fifth position, and the other clubs had settled down in their customary tail end places. During August, while the Bostons still retained the lead in the race, with New York a close second, Philadelphia had pulled up to third position, and Chicago had got amongst the four leaders, Cleveland having fallen back to fifth place. During the best part of the September campaign Boston still remained in the van; but the week ending September 21st saw the champion New Yorks go to the front, and then it was that the pennant race became exceptionally exciting. It was now almost a settled thing that the four leaders would include New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, but in what order they would finish was a problem left for the October campaign to solve. The end of the September campaign saw New York still in the van, with Boston a close second, Philadelphia third, and Chicago fourth. Then came the tug of war in October, with but a week's campaign to decide the issue. Never had there been so exciting a finish to a League championship race, and the base ball public was roused up to an enthusiastic pitch of excitement over the close contest between New York and Boston; while that between the Philadelphia and Chicago clubs was almost equally as exciting. When the last day of the race was reached on October 5th, New York was at Cleveland, Boston at Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia at Chicago. New York defeated the home team at Cleveland, Pittsburgh whipped the visiting Bostons at Pittsburgh, and Chicago did up their Philadelphia visitors at Chicago, while New York returned home champions of the League for the second time in succession, leaving Boston second, Chicago third, and Philadelphia fourth, Pittsburgh managing to lead Cleveland for fifth place, while Indianapolis and Washington again became tail-enders, and thus ended the League campaign of 1889.

THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN.

The American Association's championship season of 1889 was opened on April 17th, on which day the St. Louis team visited Cincinnati, and the Kansas City team played at Louisville, the

other four clubs not playing until the 18th, when the Athletics defeated the Brooklyns at Philadelphia, and the Columbus club the Baltimores at Baltimore, the St. Louis and Kansas City teams again winning at Cincinnati and Louisville. The opening week of the season was unpropitious for the Brooklyn team, as, by the end of the April campaign, they occupied but seventh place in the pennant race, Baltimore holding the lead, with the Athletics second, and St. Louis third, Kansas City being the last of the four leading teams of April. But the May campaign brought about a great change in the running of the teams, St. Louis going to the front with ease, while Brooklyn ended the month second in the race, Cincinnati being third, and the Athletics fourth, Kansas City, Baltimore, Columbus and Louisville following in order. During June the Athletics got up to second place, next to the champions of St. Louis, who stood in the van up to September almost a fixture, Brooklyn having been forced back to third place, while Baltimore had rallied and got to fourth position. By the end of August, though St. Louis was still in the van with a winning lead in hand, Brooklyn was at second place, and Baltimore had worked up to third position, leaving the Athletics in fourth place. The August campaign ended with these four clubs occupying the same relative positions, only Brooklyn was almost a tie with St. Louis. The first week in September saw the Brooklyn team go to the front, with St. Louis second and Baltimore third, the Athletics still remaining fourth. It was at this time that the St. Louis team made a bad break in their efforts to recover their lost lead, and, after forfeiting two games to Brooklyn, they carried their case of appeal before the Board of Directors, and, being sustained by a partisan combination, they saved one of their forfeited games, though the decision rendered was in open violation of the Association's constitutional law. From that time to the close of the September campaign the Brooklyns were not headed in the race. The end of the month saw Brooklyn in the van, with St. Louis a close second, the Athletics third, and the Baltimores fourth. During the short October campaign, the St. Louis club made quite a rally for the lead, being aided by the weak play shown by the other clubs, while Brooklyn had to meet the full force of their best efforts. It was not until the 15th of October that the campaign ended, and up to the last day of the race it was doubtful as to which of the two clubs (St. Louis or Brooklyn) would win the pennant. A lucky victory of the Cincinnati club over the St. Louis at Cincinnati, however, settled the question that very day, thereby preventing a very unpleasant row in the Association camp, which promised to be the outcome of a supplementary postponed game series, which the St. Louis club had arranged in order to beat Brooklyn out of the pennant. It was an

exciting week for the Association fraternity, and four of the eight clubs were wofully disappointed at the defeat of St. Louis. It was a hard up-hill fight for Brooklyn all through the championship campaign, after they had been so badly handicapped by their poor start in April. But Brooklyn won the pennant, leaving St. Louis second, the Athletics third and Cincinnati fourth, Baltimore falling off badly to fifth place in October; Columbus, Kansas City, and Louisville following in order, the latter club making the worst record known to the championship annals of the Association.

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

Strictly amateur ball playing has largely been in abeyance since the early period of our game's history, before professionalism was inaugurated. In fact, excepting the clubs of the college arena, those observing the strict rules of amateur play have been in a lamentable minority. When an amateur club is first organized, in the enthusiasm of the time they perhaps go in for strictly amateur playing, but it is not long before the itching to excel in some championship series of contests, however, leads them to strengthen their club team by the accession of strong players who are paid for their services *sub rosa*, either by "place" or "emolument," if not by money outright. Then there is a phase of amateur playing which admits of the services of professional players, as pitchers and catchers—the two most trying positions in the field—this rule being in vogue in the strong Amateur League of New York. Then there are the co-operative nines of the great base ball cities, composed of players who play on inclosed grounds for a share of gate receipts, while practising on free grounds. In addition there are the commercial nines composed of clerks and employes of business firms and manufactories, all of which rope in some professional players when they can. Of course, in country towns and villages there are to be found some regular amateur nines, but they, like the rest, rope in "revolvers" in their nines on occasions when they are very desirous of winning. But your genuine amateur clubs, like that of the old Knickerbocker Club of New York,—a model club of its class in its time—are extremely rare in these days, when the desire for gate receipts seems to inoculate even the college clubs to a considerable extent, so much so, indeed, that they arrange their games on the gate basis more than for genuine amateur motives, viz., solely for the honor of their club.

THE ATHLETIC UNION MOVEMENT.

Amateur Athletic Union did a good thing for strict amateur base ball playing when the Union took hold of the management of the base ball nines of the Athletic Clubs of the A. A. U. and formulated a special code of rules governing an amateur cam-

paign for the championship of the A. A. U. base ball nines. Here is a copy of the official notice sent the editor of the LEAGUE GUIDE giving the particulars of the new campaign in the Amateur Athletic Union proposed to inaugurate this season. It tells its own story.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES.

To all Amateur Athletic and Base Ball Clubs:

The A. A. U. of the United States invites your attention to the organization of a series of open amateur base ball contests, in which to decide the Eastern and Western amateur base ball championships of the United States:

Base ball team entries will be received by the Secretary of the A. A. U. on behalf of the Union—all members of such teams to be amateurs and actual members of some recognized athletic or base ball club.

Each entry must be accompanied by a fee of \$50, which shall become the property of the A. A. U., whether the entry be filled or not; but said fee will be returned in the event that no schedule is made up for such club.

Entries may be made with the understanding that a schedule of base ball games will be played on Wednesdays and Saturdays, following the initial game (which will be played on Friday, Memorial Day, May 30, 1890), during June, July, August and September, to be composed of teams in and about New York City, in and about Philadelphia, and in and about Washington, in and about Boston, in and about Chicago, and in and about St. Louis.

Schedules of games will be made up when there are four or more teams entered from any of the above cities or vicinity, as noted; and the championship series will be carried out if a schedule should be arranged at only one of the cities named.

The winners of the scheduled series of games at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington, or of such of them as may be played, will play a series of three (or five) games for the Eastern base ball championships, at such dates and places in September, 1890, as may hereafter be determined. So, likewise, will the Western amateur base ball championships be decided by winners of the Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis series of games, or such of them as may be played.

Teams winning the Eastern and the Western amateur base ball championships will be called upon to compete for the amateur base ball championships of the United States, at such dates and places in September or October, 1890, as may be hereafter determined.

Pennants will be awarded to teams winning the Eastern and Western amateur base ball championships respectively; and a

valuable silver trophy—to be known as the A. A. U. Amateur Baseball Championship Trophy—to be held from year to year by teams winning the Amateur Base Ball Championship of the United States, will be awarded to the team winning the Amateur Base Ball Championships of the United States, 1890, to be determined by the A. A. U. base ball tournament.

The committee reserves the right to reject any entry. Paid base ball batteries are not prohibited in games other than the A. A. U. championship series. Practice games between A. A. U. base ball teams and professional teams are not prohibited. Entries of teams for the A. A. U. amateur base ball championship series of 1890 will close March 31, 1890.

The management of the A. A. U. amateur base ball championships for 1890 will rest as to rules, etc., in the hands of the base ball committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the A. A. U. of the United States. The playing rules will be substantially the existing professional rules, and timely notice will be given of any changes therefrom. Send team entries and fee of \$50 to Jas. E. Sullivan, Secretary A. A. U., P. O. Box 611, New York City.

(Signed)

A. G. MILLS,

F. W. JANSSEN,

A. C. STEVENS,

Base Ball Committee A. A. U.

THE MINOR LEAGUE CAMPAIGNS OF 1889.

The success of the Minor League championship campaigns of 1889 was not very conspicuous, only a minority of the Leagues going through the season without a break, while not a single Minor League was financially successful as a whole, though some of the individual clubs were. The trouble with these minor organizations was, that in most instances they were too ambitious of emulating the wealthier Leagues in the costly character of their salary lists; besides which, but little judgment was shown in the make up of their League routes, so as to insure a minimum of travelling expenses and a maximum of gate receipts. Then, too, no security for the fulfilment of the requirements of their League schedules was arranged for to any extent, and the result was numerous disbandments before the summer campaign was half over. Another drawback affecting the financial interests of some of the Minor Leagues was the prevalence of pool gambling influences in too many of their cities, especially in the South and West. Not that it was so open and barefaced as to violate the laws of the National Agreement, but its covert influence was felt to an extent which drove away the reputable patronage all League clubs should strive to cater for. Still one other drawback affected the financial interests of many of the Minor League organizations, and that was the sacrifice of a well-to-do paying State League to the de-

mands of a more ambitious Tri-State or Sectional League, with their more costly traveling circuits. There is no questioning the fact that if all the Inter-State Leagues were to disband, and single State Leagues take their place, it would be far better for the financial success of the clubs and the players alike who compose the Minor League organizations of the day.

The most successful of the Minor Leagues of 1889 was that of the Western Association, and it was this organization and that of the International Association which alone, of all the leading Minor Leagues, played their schedule of games through without a break. Four of the championship campaigns ended with eight clubs in their ranks just as they had begun, viz: The League, the American Association, the Western Association, and the International Association. The Atlantic Association, which began with eight clubs, ended with but four. There were three Minor Leagues which began and ended with six clubs, and four which began and ended with four. The most lamentable failure of the season was that of the Southern League, which did so well comparatively in 1888. Outside of the leading Leagues of the West and East the most successful League campaign was that of California. Besides the National League and the American Association—the two leading professional organizations of the country—there were no less than twelve other Leagues and Associations, which held championship contests in 1889, and the record of the winning clubs; the total games played in each championship arena; the percentage of victories of each individual championship club, and the number of clubs which comprised each League or Association at the beginning and ending of each campaign is appended.

LEAGUES	CHAMPION CLUB.	Games Played.	Per cent. of Victories.	Number of Clubs.	
				Began the Season.	Ended the Season.
National League.....	New York	58	.659	8	8
American Association.....	Brooklyn	546	.679	8	8
Western Association.	Omaha	473	.686	8	8
International Association..	Detroit	432	.649	8	8
Atlantic Association.....	Worcester.....	296	.607	8	5
Southern League.....	New Orleans.....	320	.817	6	3
California League.....	Oakland	372	.595	4	4
*Texas League	Houston.....	562	.550	6	3
Tri-State League.	Canton	320	.644	6	6
Inter-State League.	Springfield, O.....	335	.544	6	6
Middle State League.	Harrisburg	244	.771	4	4
New York State League . .	Auburn	303	.627	4	4
Michigan State League	Jackson.....	588	.612	6	6
Ohio State League	Akron	587	.714	4	4

*Mr. Thacker sent the GUIDE official notice that Houston was the

champion club, but Austin was entitled to the pennant under the rules, as that club played its schedule through, while the Houston club disbanded before the close of the season.

THE PITCHING OF 1889

THE LEAGUE PITCHERS.

The most effective work done in the box since overhand throwing succeeded the straight-arm delivery of the ball to the bat, was that accomplished in 1889. There was far more of strategic skill exhibited in the position, for one thing, and the tendency to depend upon mere speed for success was not resorted to except among the less intelligent class of pitchers. This best class went in for "headwork" in the box, and that involves, first, the effort to deceive the eye of the batsman in regard to the character of the delivery; secondly, to deceive his judgment in reference to the direction the ball is likely to come to him; thirdly to watch the batsman closely so as to be ready for him when he is temporarily out of form for a good hit, and lastly, to tempt him with a ball which he is almost sure to hit to the outer field favorably for a catch. All this is simply an effort *not to do it while you are apparently doing it*, and in it is involved the whole art of pitching.

The pitching of 1889 was materially aided by the marked improvement shown in the work of the catchers behind the bat, and this latter was largely due to the use of the large padded left-hand glove now in vogue, by means of which the swiftest balls can be readily stopped, and that too on the side of the batsman most difficult to handle them. In fact, the record of passed balls charged to catchers during 1889, in the face of the hot fire of swiftly thrown balls the majority had to face, was the smallest known in the annals of the game. The pitcher necessarily has to depend on the ability of his catcher to such an extent that unless he has a first class man in the position to assist him he cannot fully employ his strategic skill successfully.

More than ever before was it plainly manifested last season that without team work together by the two battery players no pitcher, no matter what his individual ability in the position may be, can hope to be successful. "How can I pitch to-day?" says the rattled star pitcher, "when I have not got my regular catcher?" And that regular catcher is the player who knows every signal of his pitcher, and who is familiar with all his strategic points of play, and knows how to ably assist him in his work.

In estimating the degree of skill shown in the box during 1889, we have again to depend mainly upon the percentage of victories a pitcher takes part in as the principal criterion of success. The

absurd system of scoring earned runs which governs the code of scoring rules and which mixes up runs earned off the *fielding* as well as the pitching, entirely precludes the use of such earned runs as a basis of estimate. We have therefore ranked the pitchers of 1889 in the order of best percentage of victories. To this record, however, we add the percentage of base hits made off the pitching—and this, by the way, in all fairness should exclude base hits made after three chances for outs have been given off the pitching—the average of battery errors, of earned runs, and of struck outs. The average of battery errors includes bases on balls, wild pitches and hitting batsmen with pitched balls, all these being "*battery*" errors and not fielding errors. In making up our pitcher's averages we necessarily exclude all pitchers who failed to take part in as many victories as defeats. As a sample of our plan of pitcher's averages, we give on the following pages the record of each of the eight leading pitchers in the eight League clubs for 1889.

League Pitching Record for 1889.

PITCHERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Victories	Per cent. of B. H off Pitching.	Average of Earned Runs	Average of Struck Out.	Average of "Battery" Errors	Per cent. of Fielding	Per cent of Batting.
Clarkson.....	Boston.....	72	.736	.252	1.89	3.48	3.32	.865	.206
Keefe.....	New York.....	41	.732	.219	1.91	5.41	4.18	.862	.154
Buffinton.....	Philadelphia.....	41	.659	.259	2.31	3.49	3.06	.875	.208
Galvin.....	Pittsburgh.....	40	.625	.281	3.02	1.72	2.18	.795	.187
O'Brien.....	Cleveland.....	41	.585	.265	2.41	3.19	5.13	.755	.250
Gumbert.....	Chicago.....	29	.552	.262	2.72	3.38	3.08	.791	.287
Rusie.....	Indianapolis.....	26	.500	.269	3.07	4.34	5.18	.732	.174
*Ferson.....	Washington.....	35	.514	.265	2.34	2.54	3.26	.782	.111

*Ferson pitched in more defeats than victories, but not a pitcher in the Washington team did as well in this respect.

Clarkson is beyond question the leading pitcher of the League for 1889. He leads in pitching in the largest number of games; in having the best percentage of victories; the smallest average of earned runs off his pitching; and is prominent in the other averages.

Keefe leads in having the highest average of struck outs, and the smallest percentage of base hits off his pitching. Rusie is charged with the highest average of battery errors. Gumbert did the best batting of the eight, and Buffinton the best fielding.

The record of the League pitching of 1889 excluding all pitchers who failed to pitch in as many victories as defeats, is as follows:

Rank.	PITCHERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Victories	Defeats.	Per cent. of Victories.	Average of Earned Runs.	Ave. First B. Hits off Pitching.	Average Struck Outs.	Fielding Average.	Batting Average.	Wild *Pitching Record.			Average of Errors.
												B. B.	W. P.	H. B.	
1	Clarkson.	Boston.....	72	49	19	.736	1.89	.252	3.48	.865	.206	204	16	16	3.32
2	Keefe	New York..	41	28	11	.732	1.91	.219	5.41	.862	.154	154	10	18	4.18
3	Welch...	New York..	41	28	11	.732	2.31	.230	3.22	.763	.192	154	20	14	21
4	Buffinton.	Philadelphi'a	41	27	14	.659	2.31	.259	3.49	.875	.208	116	11	23	.06
5	Rad b'rne.	Boston.....	32	20	11	.656	2.40	.259	2.97	.919	.188	80	7	4	2.27
6	Galvin...	Pittsburgh..	40	23	15	.625	3.02	.281	1.72	.795	.187	77	14	7	2.18
7	O'Brien...	Cleveland...	41	23	17	.585	2.41	.265	3.19	.755	.250	172	29	17	5.13
8	Crane....	New York..	28	13	12	.571	2.03	.252	4.86	.591	.204	141	19	9	6.01
9	Beatin...	Cleveland...	37	21	16	.569	2.48	.250	3.48	.821	.115	142	10	9	4.13
10	Gumbert..	Chicago ...	29	16	13	.552	2.72	.262	3.38	.791	.287	75	9	11	3.08
11	Dwyer...	Chicago ...	29	16	13	.552	2.96	.270	2.48	.772	.203	78	15	9	3.14
12	Tener....	Chicago....	31	15	14	.548	3.26	.259	3.15	.843	.273	102	10	9	3.28
13	Sowders .	Pittsburgh..	15	8	7	.533	2.40	.249	3.26	.766	.261	49	8	7	4.04
14	O'Day ...	New York...	23	11	11	.522	2.21	.279	2.26	.807	.146	94	9	11	4.22
15	Fusie ...	Indianapolis	26	13	13	.500	3.07	.269	4.34	.732	.174	128	16	8	5.78
16	Madden ..	Boston.....	20	10	10	.500	3.10	.271	3.05	.862	.290	69	3	13	4.05

* "B. B."—bases on balls; W. P.—wild pitcher; H. B.—hit batsmen.

Sketch of Clarkson.

John G. Clarkson first became prominent in the professional ranks as pitcher for the Saginaw Club's team in 1884. In 1885 he joined the Chicago Club, and remained in that club's team until 1888, when, at his own request, he was released from that club, and the Boston Club purchased the exclusive right to his services for \$10,000, and he has been with that club ever since, and will remain with it for some years yet. Clarkson took high rank as a strategic pitcher after his first season in the Chicago team, and he never pitched with more telling effect than he did last season while in the box for the Boston team. Indeed, had his work been properly backed up the Boston team of 1889 would have won the pennant. In 1889 he pitched in more games than any other pitcher of that year, and his record for 1889 proved conclusively his right to the title of the champion pitcher of the season. His pitching record for 1889 as compared with that of Keefe, the next best record was as follows:

Pitcher.	Games.	Per cent. of victories.	Per cent. of base hits.	Av of earned runs.	Av. of bat-tery errors.	Av of struck outs.
Clarkson	72	.736	.252	1-89	3-32	3-48
Keefe	41	.732	.219	1-91	4-18	5-41

Clarkson studies his batting opponents carefully, finds out their strong and weak points in handling their bats, and pitches accordingly. He has great command of the ball, and pitches very swiftly when necessary, and in fact is a "head-work" pitcher in every respect. Being an intelligent, educated man of excellent habits, he commands the esteem and respect of all whose good opinion is worth anything.

It will be seen some pretty wild pitching was indulged in by Crane, Rusie and O'Brien, Galvin showing the best command of the ball in delivery. Keefe excelled in striking batsmen out.

THE CLUB PITCHING RECORD.

In order to arrive at an estimate of the relative skill in pitching in victories of the pitching force of each club in the League during 1889 it is necessary to give the individual record of each pitcher of each of the eight clubs, without regard to the number of victories or defeats he pitched in, we giving precedence in each club record to the pitcher who excelled in percentage of victories. We give the records in the order of club precedence in the League championship. Here are the tables in full:

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.	Boston.		Chicago.		Philadelphia.		Pittsburgh.		Cleveland.		Indianapolis.		Washington.		TOTALS.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Ewing.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1000
O'Day.....	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	9	1	10	900
Keefe.....	3	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	6	1	3	2	2	4	28	11	39	718
Welch.....	1	4	4	1	5	1	2	4	5	1	6	2	5	0	28	13	41	688
Crane.....	0	2	3	2	0	4	3	2	1	0	2	2	4	0	13	12	25	520
Hatfield.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	6	333
Titcomb.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	333
Totals.....	6	8	13	5	12	7	12	7	14	4	13	7	13	5	83	43	126	

BOSTON.

BOSTON.	New York		Chicago.		Philadelphia		Pittsburgh.		Cleveland.		Indianapolis.		Washington.		TOTALS.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Clarkson.....	6	1	5	4	8	2	9	1	9	3	4	6	8	2	49	19	68	721
Badbourne.....	2	3	4	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	20	12	32	625
Daley.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	2	5	600
Madden.....	0	2	1	1	1	2	3	0	1	3	1	2	3	0	10	10	20	500
Sowders.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	333
Totals.....	8	6	10	7	13	6	16	3	12	8	10	10	14	5	83	45	128	

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	New York.		Boston.		Phila- delphia.		Pitts- burgh.		Cleve- land.		Indian- apolis.		Washing- ton.		TOTALS.			Per Cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Krock.....	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	2	8	.750
Dwyer.....	0	4	2	1	1	3	3	0	4	2	3	2	3	2	16	14	30	.533
Tener.....	0	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	15	14	29	.517
Gumbert	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	14	14	28	.500
Hutchinson.....	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	3	5	3	2	2	3	3	15	17	32	.459
Healey	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	5	.200
Totals	5	13	7	10	9	10	10	9	11	9	13	7	12	7	67	65	132	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.	New York.		Boston.		Chic'go		Pittsburgh.		Cleveland.		Indianapolis.		Washington.		TOTALS.			Per Cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Buffinton.....	5	3	1	4	5	2	2	4	5	1	4	2	5	0	27	16	43	.628
Sanders.....	2	3	2	5	3	3	3	1	3	4	5	1	2	1	20	12	32	.500
Wood.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	.200
Casey.....	0	3	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	7	11	18	.389
Gleason.....	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	0	0	3	8	13	21	.331
Day.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	3	.000
Anderson.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	.000
Totals.....	7	12	6	13	10	9	9	9	9	10	13	4	9	7	63	64	127	

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH.	New York.		Boston.		Chic'go		Phila- delphia		Cleve- land.		Indian- apolis.		Wash- ington.		TOTALS.			Per Cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Fee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1000
Jones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1000
Conway	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	.667
Galvin	1	3	3	4	4	1	3	2	5	3	6	2	2	1	24	16	40	.600
Beam.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	.500
Staley ..	4	3	0	6	4	5	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	2	21	26	47	.447
Sowders.....	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	9	.444
Morris	2	3	0	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	6	13	19	.316
Maul.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	4	.250
Garfield	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	3	.000
Dunning.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	.000
Krumm.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Totals.	7	12	3	16	9	10	9	9	13	7	10	10	10	7	61	71	132	

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	New York.		Boston.		Chic'go		Philadelphia		Pittsburgh.		Indianapolis.		Washington.		TOTALS.			Per Cent. of Victories
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
O'Brien.....	3	3	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	1	3	0	22	17	39	.564
Beatin.....	0	2	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	3	1	4	0	20	16	36	.556
Bakely.....	1	3	1	4	2	3	4	2	2	4	0	3	2	2	12	21	33	.364
Gruber.....	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	1	4	3	1	7	16	23	.304
Sprague.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	.000
Totals.....	4	14	8	12	9	11	10	9	7	13	9	11	14	3	61	72	133	

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.	New York.		Boston.		Chic'go		Philadelphia		Pittsburgh.		Cleveland.		Washington.		TOTALS.			Per Cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Boyle.....	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	21	21	42	.506
Krock.....	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	.500
Rusie.....	2	2	2	3	0	2	0	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	12	13	25	.480
Getzein.....	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	18	22	40	.450
Fee.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	5	.400
Burdick.....	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	7	.386
Whitney.....	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	8	.280
Shreve.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	.000
Anderson.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Totals.....	7	13	10	10	7	13	4	13	10	10	10	9	11	7	59	75	135	

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	New York.		Boston.		Chicago.		Philadelphia.		Pittsburgh.		Cleveland.		Indianapolis.		TOTALS.			Per Cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Ferson.....	3	3	2	5	5	2	3	2	2	1	0	3	3	1	18	17	35	.514
Haddock.....	0	1	2	4	1	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	11	19	30	.367
Krock.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	4	6	.333
Keefe.....	2	5	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	3	0	3	0	2	7	18	25	.280
O'Day.....	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	10	12	.167
Healy.....	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	11	12	.083
Thornton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	.000
Sullivan.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	.000
Totals.....	5	13	5	14	7	12	7	9	7	10	3	13	7	11	41	83	119	

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION PITCHING RECORD FOR 1889.

There was some very effective work done in the box by the American Association pitchers in 1889; but they benefited by better support behind the bat than the League pitchers had. This was largely offset, however, by poorer general support in the field than that given the League pitchers. Out of twenty-one catchers who were recorded in the American averages, fourteen had a percentage of over .900, while of the twenty-two catchers in the League averages, but one exceeded a percentage of .900, and that one was Bennett. This alone shows the superior assistance behind the bat given the American pitchers. Of those who pitched in a majority of the championship matches in the American arena in 1889, the following were the leaders of the eight clubs. The names are given in the order of the club precedence in the pennant race:

PITCHERS.	CLUBS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	Per cent. of Victories.	Per cent. of Base Hits	Average of Earned Runs.	Per cent. of Fielding.	Per cent. of Batting.
Caruthers....	Brooklyn	36	9	45	.800	.251	1.98	.977	.269
Chamberlain.	St. Louis.....	33	14	47	.702	.222	2.16	.953	.197
Seward	Athletic.....	21	14	35	.600	.274	2.68	.912	.219
Duryea.....	Cincinnati....	30	16	46	.652	.242	1.65	.892	.268
Foreman.....	Baltimore....	24	20	44	.545	.235	2.14	.866	.140
Baldwin.....	Columbus....	28	34	62	.452	.228	1.95	.912	.182
Conway.....	Kansas City..	19	20	39	.487	.241	1.90	.922	.208
Ehret.....	Louisville ...	10	29	39	.256	.281	2.68	.899	.253

The record of the pitchers who pitched in ten victories and over during 1889, is as follows:

PITCHERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Victories.	Per cent. of Base Hits off the Pitch'g.	Average of Earned Runs.	Per cent. of Fielding.	Per cent. of Batting.
Caruthers	Brooklyn.....	45	.800	.251	1.98	.977	.269
Chamberlain	St. Louis.....	47	.702	.222	2.16	.953	.197
King.....	St. Louis.....	50	.680	.250	2.44	.962	.234
Stivetts.....	St. Louis.....	18	.667	.209	1.38	.909	.228
Duryea.....	Cincinnati.....	46	.652	.242	1.65	.892	.268
Lovett.....	Brooklyn.....	28	.643	.256	2.41	.937	.178
Terry.....	Brooklyn.....	37	.622	.223	2.00	.880	.293
Seward.....	Athletic.....	35	.600	.274	2.68	.912	.219
Mullane.....	Cincinnati.....	24	.583	.255	2.17	.914	.307
Weyhing.....	Athletic.....	51	.569	.224	1.69	.914	.135
Hughes.....	Brooklyn.....	18	.556	.275	2.70	.976	.179
Viau.....	Cincinnati.....	42	.548	.260	2.36	.927	.145
Foreman.....	Baltimore.....	44	.545	.235	2.14	.866	.140
McMahon.....	Athletic.....	28	.536	.241	2.41	.919	.143
Kilroy.....	Baltimore.....	54	.519	.251	1.76	.930	.290
Conway.....	Kansas City.....	39	.487	.241	1.90	.922	.208
Cunningham.....	Baltimore.....	33	.485	.274	2.51	.922	.214
Baldwin.....	Columbus.....	62	.452	.228	1.95	.912	.182
Widner.....	Columbus.....	32	.406	.290	2.80	.878	.209
Swartzel.....	Kansas City.....	47	.404	.281	2.73	.934	.151
Ehret.....	Louisville.....	39	.256	.281	2.68	.899	.253

Where two pitchers took part in a match on one side we credit the victory, or charge the defeat, to the pitcher who pitched in the most innings. This season, under the rule of allowing two extra men to take the field instead of one, the pitchers' records should be made up on the basis of innings pitched in, and not games, as far as base hits, battery errors, and earned runs are concerned. The record of battery errors of each pitcher was not furnished by the Secretary of the Association as it was by that of the League, and therefore we cannot give those particular figures, which show the relative command of the ball in pitching.

The individual record of each of the pitchers of each club in the American Association for 1889 is given in full below, the names of the pitchers being given in the order of percentage of victories, irrespective of the number of games pitched in. It does not follow, of course, that because a pitcher who has pitched in from one to three games with a high percentage of victories excels in that respect one who pitched in twenty or thirty games, that he is thereby deserving first place.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.	St. Louis.		Athletic.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Columbus.		Kansas City.		Louisville.		Total.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Caruthers..	4	4	5	1	6	0	6	1	3	3	6	0	6	0	36	9	45	.800
Foutz	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	5	.800
Lovett	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	18	10	28	.643
Terry	2	4	3	1	3	2	3	4	5	1	5	1	2	1	23	14	37	.622
Hughes.....	0	1	1	3	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	0	10	8	18	.556
Totals.....	*7	*10	12	*6	15	5	12	8	*10	8	16	4	19	1	91	42	133	

*Four games forfeited.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	Brooklyn.		Athletic.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Columbus.		Kansas City.		Louisville.		Totals.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Cha'berlain	5	2	4	4	5	3	5	1	3	1	6	2	5	1	33	14	47	.702
King.....	5	4	3	3	5	2	6	4	2	1	4	2	4	0	34	16	50	.680
Stivetts	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	0	5	0	12	6	18	.667
Ramsey....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	2	5	.600
Devlin.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	4	3	7	.571
Hudson.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	6	.500
Total	*10	*7	9	8	12	8	12	7	14	6	14	6	18	2	89	44	123	

*Two games forfeited.

ATHLETIC.

ATHLETIC.	Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Columbus.		Kansas City.		Louisville.		Totals.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Knouff.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	1.000
Coleman....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	.667
Seward.....	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	5	1	5	2	21	14	35	.600
Weyling....	3	5	4	4	2	4	3	1	4	3	4	3	4	2	29	22	51	.569
McMahon...	0	3	2	2	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	15	13	28	.536
Mattimore..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	.500
J. Smith....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	.400
Bausewine..	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	.200
Totals	*6	12	8	9	11	9	11	8	12	7	12	8	14	5	74	58	132	

*One game forfeited.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Athletic.		Baltimore.		Columbus.		Kansas City.		Louisville.		Totals.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Duryea	3	5	4	2	4	3	7	3	2	1	5	1	5	1	30	16	46	.652
Mullane	0	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	4	0	14	10	24	.583
Viau	2	4	0	5	2	3	2	3	6	3	6	2	5	0	23	19	42	.548
Petty	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	.400
E. Smith...	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	4	2	2	4	1	7	15	22	.318
Totals	5	15	8	12	9	11	11	8	11	9	14	6	18	2	76	63	139	

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.	Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Athletic.		Cincinnati.		Columbus.		Kansas City.		Louisville.		Totals.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Goetz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1000
Whittaker...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1000
Foreman...	4	3	5	2	2	4	4	4	5	2	0	3	4	2	24	20	44	.545
Kilroy	2	4	1	5	2	6	4	4	6	3	8	3	5	1	23	26	54	.519
Cunningham	2	5	1	4	4	1	0	3	1	2	3	1	5	1	16	17	33	.485
Conway	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Handiboe ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Totals	8	12	7	12	8	11	8	11	8	11	7	16	4		70	65	135	

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS.	Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Athletic.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Kansas City.		Louisville.		Totals.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Easton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1000
Mays	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	8	7	15	.533
Baldwin ..	3	5	4	7	3	2	4	8	2	6	5	4	7	2	28	34	62	.452
Widner	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	3	3	4	13	19	32	.406
Gastright ..	1	3	0	4	1	5	3	0	2	1	1	4	1	0	9	17	26	.346
Totals	8	*10	6	14	7	12	9	11	8	12	9	11	13	7	60	*77	137	

*One game forfeited.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.	Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Athletic.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Columbus.		Louisville.		Totals.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Bell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1000
McCarthy..	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	8	6	14	.571
Conway...	1	6	3	5	4	2	2	0	4	3	4	3	1	1	19	20	39	.487
Swartzell..	1	6	1	5	2	3	2	5	2	4	4	3	7	2	19	28	47	.404
Pears	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	.333
Sowders....	0	2	0	2	1	3	0	4	0	1	3	1	2	1	6	14	20	.300
Sullivan...	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	8	10	.200
Bates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Porter.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	.000
Totals.	4	16	6	14	8	12	6	14	7	11	11	9	13	6	55	82	137	

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.	Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Athletic.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Columbus.		Kansas City.		Totals.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
Raymond ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1000
Ehret	0	4	0	4	0	5	1	4	2	4	4	5	3	3	10	29	39	.256
Ewing	0	5	0	4	4	1	1	7	0	5	1	5	2	4	8	31	39	.205
Hecker.....	1	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	12	15	.200
Stratton...	0	4	1	3	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	1	1	3	16	19	.158
McDermott	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	8	9	.111
Ramsey ..	0	1	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	13	14	.071
Robinson...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Springer...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Totals	1	19	2	18	5	14	2	18	4	16	7	13	6	13	27	111	138	

THE PITCHING RECORD OF THE MINOR LEAGUES FOR 1889.

The statistics of the Minor Leagues and Associations sent to the GUIDE this year, as a rule, are not complete enough to be as satisfactory as they should be; especially is this the case in regard to the pitching records. We are therefore unable to give anything like a complete record of the pitching of the Leagues and Associations, outside of the two leading professional organizations of 1889, viz., the National League and the American Asso-

ciation. Mr. White of the International Association, sent us in pitching statistics which enable us to give a very interesting record of the work done in the box by the leading pitchers of that Association. The record of those pitchers who pitched in more victories than defeats will be found in the appended table, which gives the official data of the victories and defeats each pitcher pitched in, as also the percentage of victories (which gives his rank), the average of runs earned, of his pitching per game, and the figures of his batting and fielding averages:

NAME.	CLUBS.	Games.	Victories.	Defeats.	Per cent. of Victories.	Average earned runs per game.	Average of battery errors	Average of struck outs	Batting average.	Fielding average.
Smith.....	Detroit.....	26	18	8	.692	2.55	4.02	3.00	.290	.930
Knauss.....	Detroit.....	40	27	13	.675	1.65	5.04	4.33	.238	.951
Shreve.....	Detroit.....	27	18	9	.667	2.07	4.14	2.02	.206	.974
Barr.....	Rochester.....	47	29	18	.617	1.68	3.22	3.28	.156	.954
Keefe.....	Syracuse.....	39	24	15	.615	1.84	3.28	3.21	.240	.941
Murphy.....	Syracuse.....	46	28	18	.609	1.85	4.34	2.39	.208	.981
Giess.....	London.....	15	9	6	.600	2.46	2.11	2.07	.160	.972
Fitzgerald.....	Rochester.....	17	10	7	.588	2.38	6.11	4.05	.288	.900
Smith.....	Toledo.....	37	21	16	.568	2.05	4.02	3.00	.224	.974
Cushman.....	Toledo.....	32	18	14	.563	2.09	3.11	6.02	.163	.910
Serad.....	Toledo.....	35	19	16	.543	2.11	3.38	2.00	.194	.954
Jones.....	London.....	35	19	16	.543	2.19	3.03	2.27	.135	.935
Whitney.....	Buffalo.....	24	13	11	.542	2.66	4.01	4.06	.210	.920
Titcomb.....	Toronto.....	27	14	13	.519	1.29	4.09	4.17	.169	.891
Callahan.....	Rochester.....	39	20	19	.513	1.74	4.23	4.03	.200	.963

Among those who pitched in more defeats than victories were Vickery, of Toronto; Blair, of Hamilton; Fanning, of Buffalo, and Toole, of Rochester. Murphy's pitching record shows a very wild delivery, he being charged with 39 wild pitches, hitting batsmen 26 times, and 153 bases on balls in 46 games, a very poor record. Cushman, of Toledo, is credited with striking out 194 batsmen in 32 games, and Vickery, of Toronto, the like number in 44 games. Wherle, of Toledo, is charged with but a single fielding error in 22 games, and but one wild pitch. Vickery, of Toronto, displayed but poor command of the ball, as he is charged with 24 wild pitches; hit batsmen 33 times, and 171 bases on balls in 44 games. Shreve, of Detroit, seems to have the best pitching record, taking all the points of play into consideration, Knauss being a good second, and Smith, of Detroit, third. The estimate of the pitching on the basis of earned runs, under the scoring rules is useless as a criterion of skillful play, as the

runs earned are based on runs earned off the fielding as well as the pitching, and therefore are unreliable.

The figures sent us by Mr. Thacker of the Texas League for 1889, also admit of an interesting table for record, as will be seen from the appended record:

The following is the complete record of the work done in the box by the leading pitchers of the Texas League in 1889, made up from the statistics sent us by Mr. Thacker:

PITCHERS.	CLUBS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	Per cent. of Victories.	Average of earned runs.	Average of battery errors.	Average of struck outs.
Weikart	Houston	27	11	38	.711	2.18	1 17	1.20
McNabb	Waco	20	10	30	.667	1.52	2 32	8.21
Crothers	Dallas	18	11	29	.621	2.13	3 03	4.02
Behne	Galveston	19	12	31	.613	2 12	3.26	3 01
Kittle	Austin	25	16	41	.610	2 02	2 13	3 12
Roach	Galveston	6	4	10	.600	3 10	2 05	3.01
Gagen	Houston	10	7	17	.588	2.29	2 15	3 01
Huston	Galveston	7	5	12	.583	1.83	4 02	5.03
Maloney	Dallas	9	8	17	.529	1 76	2 07	7.01
France	Fort Worth	11	10	21	.524	1.66	2 08	6 13
Schell	Fort Worth	20	19	39	.513	1 87	5 11	5.07
Daniels	Dallas	20	20	40	.500	1.82	3 14	3 21
Baldwin	Houston	5	5	10	.500	3 00	5 03	1 05

The statistics of the California League sent us by Mr. Wally Wallace, enable us to give the following record of the pitching done by the leading pitchers of that League for 1889:

PITCHERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Victories.	Defeats.	Per cent. of Victories.	Average of earned runs.	Average of bases on balls.	Average of struck outs.	Batting average.	Fielding average.
Wehrle	Oakland	20	15	5	.750	1.35	1 20	4 20	.251	.823
Clark	San Francisco	14	10	4	.714	1.50	2.00	4.00	.215	.816
Coughlan	Oakland	47	32	15	.681	2.02	2 40	4 23	.230	.817
Meegan	San Francisco	43	28	15	.651	3.16	2.58	3 49	.261	.846
Barry	San Francisco	26	15	11	.577	2.92	3 34	1.65	.238	.746
Harper	Stockton	39	21	18	.538	1.92	4.07	5 43	.221	.664

THE BATTING OF 1889.

The batting in the championship arena during 1889 showed a marked improvement over that of 1888 in one respect, and that

was in the increased attention paid to *place hitting* by the more intelligent class of batsmen. Under the rule of the swift pitching which has been in vogue for several years past, there was a general idea prevalent among batsmen that it was next to an impossibility to *place* a ball from the bat in the face of the swift pitching batsmen had to encounter; but this rutty idea has been got rid of by head-work batsmen, and last year saw many very successful attempts made to place balls against the fire of a swift delivery. The trouble is, that so many batsmen go in against swift pitching with the idea that the only way of meeting the ball successfully, is to hit hard from the shoulder and trust to general results, and in this they make an important mistake. What is required for successful batting against swift pitching, is not hard hitting at all, but simply to meet the ball with a swift stroke from a rather light bat, so as to allow the natural elasticity of the ball itself to have play from the hit. To hit hard from the shoulder at a swiftly pitched ball, is to temporarily knock all the elasticity out of the ball, and to deaden its rebound. Whereas a quick wrist-play stroke will send the ball rebounding from the bat over the heads of the outfielders, and the crowd will look on in surprise to see the ball go so far from such a comparatively light stroke.

Another improvement shown in the batting of 1889, was the efforts made to hit balls just out of the reach of the infielders, and yet not far enough out to give chances for catches to the outfielders, these safe taps of the ball almost insuring base hits. Of course such hits, as a rule, only yield single bases; but that should be the object of every team worker at the bat, and not to sacrifice good chances for single hits at the shrine of the insane craze for home runs. When the bases are full then is the time to risk a chance for a home run; but otherwise the primary object in view should be to place a ball for a *single* hit if only to save strength by avoiding 120 yard running spurts. A feature of last season's batting too, was the success in sacrifice hitting; and, by the way, batsmen have yet to learn a good deal in regard to sacrifice hitting. In no respect is it a wise policy to go in at the bat for the sole purpose of making a sacrifice hit. The point to play is to go in to make a base hit every time, no matter what the position of the game may be; but in doing this the batsman should so work his point that in case of a failure to make the base hit, the next thing that will follow will be a good sacrifice hit. Now such a hit is only made when the best play the fielding side can make in fielding the hit ball, is to put the runner out running from home to first base. If any other chance is given the fielder for an out from the hit, the latter ceases to be a sacrifice hit, except in the solitary instance of a long hit to the outfield yielding a catch, which at the same time insures a run in from third base to home.

As a rule, short hits to right field, when runners are on bases, alone yield sacrifice hits.

In glancing over the League batting averages for 1889, we find the names of the following players as the eight leading batsmen—according to the average—of those who took part in a majority of the championship contests:

BATSMEN.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of base hits.	Average of sacrifice hits.	Per cent. of stolen bases.
Brouthers	Boston	126	.373	0.24	.087
Glasscock	Indianapolis	134	.359	0.25	.229
Anson	Chicago	134	.341	0.30	.105
Tiernan	New York	122	.334	0.19	.135
Carroll	Pittsburgh	90	.330	0.16	.104
Thompson	Philadelphia	128	.296	0.25	.134
McKean	Cleveland	123	.302	0.26	.164
Wilmot	Washington	107	.301	0.26	.227

The best eight batsmen of the American Association Clubs under the same regulations, were as follows:

BATSMEN.	CLUBS.	Game.	Per cent. of base hits.	Average of sacrifice hits.	Per cent. of stolen bases.
Tucker	Baltimore	134	.375	3.14	.455
Milligan	St. Louis	72	.370	5.07	.042
Holliday	Cincinnati	135	.343	5.15	.378
Stovey	Athletic	138	.330	4.06	.833
Orr	Columbus	134	.325	3.26	.045
Tom Burns	Brooklyn	132	.316	6.00	.280
Jas Burns	Kansas City	133	.303	3.19	.391
Wolf	Louisville	130	.291	4.18	.138

The custom of giving the leading position in the averages to the batsman who makes the highest percentage of base hits, irrespective of the number of games he has played in, is one more honored in its breach than its observance. For instance, in the official League averages, Fields, who played but 34 games and made a percentage of .311, is given precedence over Gore, whose percentage of .305 was based on his batting in 119 games. This is not only unjust, but it is an absurd rule as affording a criterion

DAN BROUTHERS.



DAN BROUTHERS,
CHAMPION BATTER OF 1882, 1883
AND 1889.

Dan Brouthers of the Boston Club's team headed the League's batting averages for 1889, as he had previously done in 1882 and 1883 when in the Buffalo Club. Brouthers was born at Sylvan Lake, N. Y., in 1858, and did his first team work in 1876 with the Active Club of Wappinger Falls, N. Y., as pitcher, and during the season of 1878 filled the box for the club at Staatsville, N. Y. With the commencement of the following year he started in as pitcher for the Haymakers of Lansingburg, N. Y., but the club disbanded before the season was a month old, and Brouthers entered the fold of the National League as first baseman and change pitcher for the League Club at Troy, N. Y. The commencement of the season of 1880 found him with the Baltimore Club, but this team disbanded in June, and Dan went to the Hop Bitters team as first baseman, but a month later was again in his old position with the Troys. He was fairly successful as a pitcher, but more successful as a fielder and batter, and in 1881 signed with Brooklyn to play right field. He finished the season as left fielder with the Buffalo Club, and the following season was installed as guardian of bag No. 1, where he played ball up to the time of his transfer to the Detroit Club in 1885. As first baseman of the Wolverines he was regarded as one of the stalwarts of his team, both at the bat and in the field. He left the Detroit Club for the Bostons in 1888, and was first baseman of the latter club's team in 1889, he not fielding up to his previous high mark in 1889.

of merit in batting. In the case too, of Andrews, who in 50 games had a percentage of .302, yet he is given precedence over Wilmot, who in 107 games had a percentage of .301. The worst case in the record, however, is that of giving Sowders the precedence over Fogarty, with the figures of the record showing that Sowders' percentage of .261 was made in but 16 games, while Fogarty's percentage of .258 was the result of his batting in 128 games.

One of the most striking weaknesses in the existing method of making out the batting averages, lies in the fact that that batsman who makes four three baggers in a single game and yet does not send a single runner home, is given precedence over the batsman who by two single hits and two sacrifices sends four runners home. As long as such a rule prevails, the batting averages will be useless as a criterion of good batting.

THE FIELDING OF 1889.

No finer work was ever accomplished on the field than that exhibited by a majority of the fielders of the leading clubs of the country during 1889. In infielding work in stopping hard hit grounders, swift throwing in of finely picked up balls, difficult catches of line fly balls, and in making running catches of short outfield balls, the work was at times brilliant in the extreme. And in the outfield, too, there was far more attention paid to team play in supporting each other than ever before, besides which some of the finest running catches ever seen marked many a contest. As a rule, too, more attention was paid to team work in fielding than hitherto; besides which, the field support was more subordinated to that of aiding the pitcher in playing his points, less attention being paid to mere record work on the part of the players.

Below is the record of the leading players of each club in the nine regular positions, their names being given in the order of their respective positions. It will be seen that not a player has a lower fielding percentage than .900. The record of the leaders in the League fielding average for 1889, is as follows:

Rank.	PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	POSITIONS.	Game.	Fielding average.	Batting average.
1	Radbourne.....	Boston	Pitcher	32	.919	.188
2	Bennett	Boston	Catcher	80	.916	.230
3	Anson	Chicago.....	First baseman....	134	.982	.341
4	Dunlap	Pittsburgh.	Second baseman...	121	.949	.235
5	Denney.	Indianapolis....	Third baseman...	133	.913	.282
6	Glasscock.....	Indianapolis	Short stop	131	.915	.359
7	Wilmet	Washington	Left fielder	107	.919	.301
8	Fogarty	Philadelphia	Center fielder.....	128	.960	.258
9	Radford	Cleveland	Right fielder.....	136	.942	.238

The record of the leaders of the American Association Clubs in fielding averages for 1889, is as follows:

Rank.	PLAYERS.	CLUBS.		Game.	Fielding average.	Batting average.
1	Caruthers.....	Brooklyn.....	Pitcher	55	.877	.269
2	Cross.....	Athletic	Catcher.....	55	.972	.226
3	Orr	Columbus	First baseman....	134	.985	.325
4	McPhee.....	Cincinnati.....	Second baseman...	135	.958	.269
5	Pinkney.....	Brooklyn	Third baseman ...	138	.894	.253
6	Fuller.....	St. Louis	Short stop	140	.911	.228
7	Manning.....	Kansas City.....	Left fielder	69	.937	.204
8	Corkhill.....	Brooklyn.....	Center fielder.....	138	.951	.258
9	Wolf.....	Louisville.....	Right fielder.....	85	.951	.291

THE BASE RUNNING OF 1889.

There was a marked falling off on the base running of 1889, compared with that of 1888; and this was mainly due to the neglect on the part of the majority of the umpires to strictly enforce the rules applicable to balks. In 1888 there were forty-five players credited with a record of from thirty to over a hundred stolen bases in the American Association; while in 1889 there were but thirty-two. In the League in 1888 there were twenty-eight players who had a record of from thirty to eighty stolen bases, while in 1889 there were but twenty-three. The totals for 1888 in both organizations were 73 to 55 for 1889, showing a decided lessening of the average among the leading base runners of both organizations.

The record of the leading base runners of 1889 in the American Association, showing the per cent. of stolen bases to a game is as follows:

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Stolen Bases.	Per cent. Per Game.	PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Stolen Bases.	Per cent. Per Game.
Fogarty..	Philadelph'a	128	99	.773	Ryan.....	Chicago...	135	45	.333
Brown.....	Boston	88	63	.716	Gore.....	New York..	119	36	.303
Sunday.....	Pittsburgh..	80	47	.588	McKean....	Cleveland..	123	35	.285
Kelly	Boston.	125	68	.544	Hoy	Washington	127	36	.283
Ward	New York..	114	62	.544	McGeachy...	Indianap'lis	131	37	.282
Hanlon.	Pittsburgh..	115	53	.461	Hines	Indianap'lis	121	34	.281
Glasscock ...	Indianap'lis	134	57	.425	Tiernan ...	New York..	122	33	.270
Duffy	Chicago	136	52	.382	O'Rourke	New York	128	33	.258
Wilmot.	Washington	107	40	.374	D. Richardson	New York..	124	32	.258
H. Richardson	Boston.	132	47	.356	Stricker.....	Cleveland ..	136	32	.235
Ewing	New York..	96	34	.354	Radford	Cleveland..	136	30	.221
McAleer	Cleveland...	109	37	.339					

The American players excelled those of the League in the record of stolen bases both years, as will be seen by the appended table:

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Stolen Bases	Per cent.	Per Game.	PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Stolen Bases.	Per cent.	Per Game.
Hamilton.....	Kansas Cy.	137	117	.854		Halliday.....	Cincinnati..	135	51	.378	
Stovey	Athletic ...	138	115	.833		Marr	Columbus..	139	52	.374	
O'Brien.....	Brooklyn...	136	103	.757		Carpenter...	Cincinnati..	123	46	.374	
Welch.....	Athletic...	125	92	.736		Dailey.....	Columbus...	137	51	.372	
Latham.....	St. Louis...	118	83	.703		Foutz.....	Brooklyn..	138	50	.362	
Nicol.....	Cincinnati..	122	81	.664		Greenwood...	Columbus...	118	40	.339	
Collins.....	Brooklyn...	138	81	.587		Fuller.....	St. Louis...	140	46	.329	
Comiskey....	St. Louis...	137	71	.518		Tolman.....	Columbus...	117	38	.325	
Tebeau.....	Cincinnati..	135	69	.511		McTammamy..	Columbus...	139	45	.324	
McPhee.....	Cincinnati..	135	66	.496		Hornung.....	Baltimore..	135	43	.319	
Manning.....	Kansas Cy.	132	62	.470		Robinson...	St. Louis...	132	42	.318	
Tucker.....	Baltimore..	134	61	.455		Smith.....	Brooklyn...	121	37	.306	
Reilly.....	Cincinnati..	111	49	.441		Beard.....	Cincinnati..	141	39	.277	
Stearns.....	Kansas Cy.	139	59	.424		Burns.....	Brooklyn...	132	32	.242	
McCarty....	St. Louis..	140	59	.421		Merr.....	Kansas Cy.	139	31	.223	
Shindle....	Baltimore..	138	58	.420		Corkhill.....	Brooklyn...	138	30	.217	

THE EXHIBITION GAMES CAMPAIGN.

The experience of the season of 1889 proved pretty conclusively that the only profitable time for exhibition games, between National League, American Association, and Minor League teams, is in the spring of the year. At that period of the season the patrons of the game are desirous of ascertaining the relative strength of the competing teams in the several championship arenas as far as exhibition contests can show it; and hence, the April series of such games are well attended. But in the fall of the year, when the interest in the several pennant races has culminated, exhibition games fail to attract, especially in view of the fact that the world's series of games which takes place in October, monopolizes all the patronage left after the National League's race has ended; and by the time the supplementary championship campaign ends the interest in further contests is gone for the season. Then the custom of taking teams South in March, for training purposes which has come into vogue, arouses quite a degree of interest in the April exhibition contests. It is, in a measure, like the preliminary practice on the field before the match-playing begins, during the regular championship season.

This year a new rule of exhibition contests will go into operation for the first time, and it will materially affect the welfare of the Players' League Clubs. Under the ruling which will govern

exhibition contests by the clubs of the National Agreement this year, is one which renders any player of a National Agreement club, ineligible to take part in any contest played by a National Agreement Club, if he has taken part in a match game or exhibition contest in which a Players' League Club is one of the competing clubs. Thus if a college nine plays a match game—exhibition or otherwise—with a Players' League Club, the said college nine is debarred for the season from playing a game with any National Agreement Club. In fact, every club or player who takes part in a match with a Players' League Club, is debarred from playing in any game in which a National Agreement Club takes part.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

FROM 1876 TO 1889.

The following summary of the League championship campaign from 1876 to 1889 inclusive, presents interesting figures for reference.

1876.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Chicago.....	52	14	.788	Louisville.....	30	36	.455
Hartford.....	47	21	.691	Mutual.....	21	35	.375
St. Louis.....	45	19	.703	Athletic.....	14	45	.237
Boston.....	39	31	.557	Cincinnati.....	9	56	.135

1877

Boston.....	31	17	.648	St. Louis.....	19	29	.396
Louisville..	28	20	.583	Chicago.....	18	30	.375
Hartford.....	24	24	.500	Cincinnati.....	19	53	.268

1878.

Boston.....	41	19	.707	Chicago.....	30	30	.500
Cincinnati.....	37	23	.617	Indianapolis.....	24	36	.400
Providence.....	33	27	.550	Milwaukee.....	15	45	.250

1879.

Providence.....	55	23	.705	Cincinnati.....	38	36	.514
Boston.....	49	29	.628	Cleveland.....	24	53	.312
Chicago.....	44	32	.579	Troy.....	19	56	.253
Buffalo.....	44	32	.579	Syracuse.....	15	27	.357

1880.

Chicago.....	67	17	.798	Worcester	40	43	.482
Providence.....	52	32	.619	Boston.....	40	44	.474
Cleveland..	47	37	.559	Buffalo.....	24	58	.293
Troy.....	41	42	.494	Cincinnati.....	21	59	.263

1881.

Chicago.....	56	28	.667	Troy.....	39	45	.464
Providence.....	47	37	.559	Boston..	38	45	.458
Buffalo.....	45	38	.542	Cleveland ..	36	48	.429
Detroit.....	41	43	.488	Worcester	32	50	.390

1882.

Chicago.....	55	29	.655	Cleveland.....	42	40	.512
Providence.....	52	32	.619	Detroit.....	42	41	.506
Buffalo	45	39	.536	Troy..	35	48	.422
Boston.....	45	39	.536	Worcester	18	66	.214

1883.

Boston	63	35	.643	Buffalo.....	52	45	.536
Chicago.....	59	39	.602	New York.....	46	50	.479
Providence.....	58	47	.592	Detroit.....	40	58	.408
Cleveland.....	55	42	.567	Philadelphia.....	17	81	.173

1884.

Providence	84	28	.750	New York	62	50	.554
Boston.....	73	38	.658	Philadelphia.....	39	73	.348
Buffalo	64	47	.577	Cleveland ..	35	77	.313
Chicago.....	62	50	.554	Detroit.....	28	81	.250

1885.

Chicago.....	87	25	.776	Boston.....	46	66	.410
New York.....	85	27	.758	Detroit.....	41	67	.379
Philadelphia.....	56	54	.509	Buffalo.....	38	74	.339
Providence....	53	57	.481	St. Louis.....	36	72	.333

1886.

Chicago.....	90	34	.725	Boston....	56	61	.478
Detroit	87	36	.707	St. Louis.....	43	79	.352
New York.....	75	44	.630	Kansas City.....	30	91	.247
Philadelphia..	71	43	.622	Washington..	28	92	.233

1887.

Detroit.....	79	45	.637	Boston.....	61	60	.504
Philadelphia...	75	48	.610	Pittsburgh...	55	69	.444
Chicago.....	71	50	.587	Washington..	46	76	.377
New York.....	68	55	.553	Indianapolis	37	89	.294

1888.

New York.....	84	47	.641	Detroit.....	68	63	.519
Chicago.....	77	58	.578	Pittsburgh.....	66	68	.493
Philadelphia.....	69	61	.531	Indianapolis.....	50	85	.370
Boston.....	70	64	.522	Washington.....	48	86	.358

1889.

New York.....	83	43	.659	Pittsburgh.....	61	71	.462
Boston.....	83	45	.648	Cleveland.....	61	72	.439
Chicago.....	67	65	.508	Indianapolis.....	59	75	.440
Philadelphia.....	63	64	.496	Washington.....	41	83	.331

THE CHAMPIONSHIP NINES.

FROM 1871 TO 1889.

The first authorized series of championship contests in the professional arena, were those played under the official rules of the old *National Association of Professional Players* in 1871, and the annual series of this organization continued up to the close of the season of 1875, when the Association was disbanded and superseded by the *National League of Base Ball Clubs* in 1876. Before the organization of the first Professional National Association, there was no recognized code of rules governing any championship contest in the base ball arena, only a nominal title existing prior to 1871, and even that was frequently disputed. The original champions of the old amateur class of clubs, which existed at the home of base ball, in New York and its suburbs, was the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, the champion team of that club, when it was in its palmyest amateur days, being M. O'Brien, pitcher; Boerum, catcher; Price, John Oliver and Charlie Smith on the bases; Dick Pearce, short stop, and P. O'Brien, Archy McMahon and Tice Hamilton in the outfield. In 1860 the Excelsiors of that year defeated the Atlantics in the first game of the series played, but in the second game they were defeated; and a row on the fields stopped the third game, and so the Atlantics remained champions. The Eckfords of Brooklyn held this nominal championship in 1862 and 1863, but in 1864 the Atlantics again took the lead. When they defeated the Mutuals and Eckfords, in 1864, their champion team was Pratt, pitcher; Ferguson, catcher; Start, Crane and Smith on the bases; Pearce at shortfield, and Chapman, Joe Oliver and Sid Smith in the outfield. In 1869 the Cincinnati Red Stockings were indisputably the champions of the United States. Their team in that year included Asa Brainard, as pitcher; D. Allison, as catcher; Gould, Sweazy and Waterman, on the bases; George Wright, as short-stop, and Leonard, Harry Wright and McVey in the outfield.

In 1870 the title was claimed by the Mutuals and Chicagos, and the disputed claim was never settled. But as the Chicagos that year defeated the Cincinnati, if any nine were entitled to it, the Chicagos were.

In 1871 the Professional National Association was organized, and then was begun the first series of championship matches under an official code of rules known in the history of professional ball playing. From this year to 1876, when the National League was organized, the winning teams were as follows:

1871, Athletic—McBride, pitcher; Malone, catcher; Fisler, Reach and Meyerle, on the bases; Radcliff, short stop; Cuthbert, Sensenderfer and Heubel, in the outfield.

1872, Boston—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; C. A. McVey, catcher; Chas. Gould, Ross Barnes and Harry Schafer on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; Andy Leonard, Harry Wright and Fraley Rogers in the outfield.

1873, Boston—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; Jas. White, catcher; James O'Rourke, Barnes and Schafer, on the bases; George Wright, short stop; Leonard, Harry Wright and Manning, in the outfield.

1874, Boston—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; McVey, catcher; Jas. White, Barnes and Schafer, on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; Leonard, Hall and Jas. O'Rourke, in the outfield.

1875, Boston—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; James White, catcher; Latham, Barnes and Schafer, on the bases; George Wright, short stop; Leonard, James O'Rourke and Manning, in the outfield.

The National League championship series began in 1876, and the champion nines from that date to 1889 were as follows:

1876, Chicago—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; Jas. White, catcher; McVey, Barnes and Anson, on the bases; Peters, short stop; Glenn, Hines and Addy, in the outfield.

1877, Boston—Bond, pitcher; Brown, catcher; Jas. White, Geo. Wright and Morrill, on the bases; Sutton, short stop; Leonard, Jas. O'Rourke and Schafer, in the outfield.

1878, Boston—Bond, pitcher; Snyder, catcher; Morrill, Burdock, and Sutton, on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; Leonard, Jas. O'Rourke and Manning in the outfield.

1879, Providence—Ward, pitcher; Brown, catcher; Start, McGeary and Hague, on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; York, Hines and Jas. O'Rourke, in the outfield.

1880, 1881 and 1882, Chicago—Corcoran and Goldsmith, pitchers; Flint, catcher; Anson, Quest and Williamson, on the bases; Burns, short stop; Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly, in the outfield.

1883, Boston—Whitney and Buffinton, pitchers; Hines and Hackett, catchers; Morrill, Burdock and Sutton, on the bases; Wise, short stop; and Hornung, Smith and Radford, in the outfield.

1884, Providence—Radbourne, pitcher; Gilligan and Nava, catchers; Start, Farrell and Denny, on the bases; Irwin, short stop; and Carroll, Hines and Radford in the outfield.

1885, Chicago—Clarkson and McCormick, pitchers; Flint, catcher; Anson, Pfeffer and Williamson, on the bases; Burns, short stop; and Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly, in the outfield.

1886, Chicago—Clarkson, McCormick and Flynn, pitchers; Kelly and Flint, catchers; Anson, Pfeffer and Burns on the bases; Williamson, short stop, and Dalrymple, Gore, Kelly, Ryan and Sunday in the outfield.

1887, Detroit—Getzein, Baldwin, Conway, Twitchell and Weidman, pitchers; Bennett, Briody and Ganzel, catchers; Brouthers, Dunlap and White, on the bases; Rowe, short stop; and Richardson, Dunlap and Thompson in the outfield.

1888, New York—Keefe, Welch, Titcomb, Crane and George, pitchers; Ewing, Brown and Murphy, catchers; Cannon, D. Richardson and Whitney on the bases; Ward, short stop; and O'Rourke, Gore, Slattery, Foster and Tiernan in the outfield.

1889, New York—Keefe, Welch, O'Day, Crane and Hatfield, pitchers; Ewing, Brown and Murphy, catchers; Connor, D. Richardson, and Whitney, on the bases; Ward, short stop; and; O'Rourke, Gore, Tiernan and Slattery in the outfield.

Year.	CLUB.	MANAGER.	Year.	CLUB.	MANAGER.
1871	Athletic.....	Hicks Hayhurst...	1881	Chicago.....	Adrian C. Anson..
1872	Boston.....	Harry Wright ...	1882	Chicago.....	Adrian C. Anson..
1873	Boston.....	Harry Wright....	1883	Boston.....	John Morrill.....
1874	Boston.....	Harry Wright....	1884	Providence..	F. C Bancroft....
1875	Boston.....	Harry Wright....	1885	Chicago.....	Adrian C. Anson.
1876	Chicago.....	A. G. Spalding...	1886	Chicago.....	Adrian C. Anson.
1877	Boston.....	Harry Wright....	1887	Detroit .. .	W. H. Watkins..
1878	Boston.....	Harry Wright....	1888	New York....	Jas. Mutrie.....
1879	Providence..	Geo. Wright.....	1889	New York....	Jas. Mutrie.....
1880	Chicago.....	Adrian C. Anson.			

Harry Wright managed six champion teams; Anson, five; Mutrie, two; and Hayhurst, Spalding, George Wright, Morrill, Bancroft and Watkins, one each.

THE VETERANS OF CHAMPION TEAMS.

FROM 1871 TO 1889 INCLUSIVE.

A very interesting record for reference is presented for use in the GUIDE this year in the form of the list of players who comprised the champion teams of each year from the time of the old National Professional Association of 1871 to 1875, to that of the National

League from 1876 to 1889. The stars indicate those men who are not now to be found in active service as players. It will be noticed that George Wright played in more championship teams than any other player, and he is followed by James O'Rourke, White, Anson and Andy Leonard. The name of the players, champion, club and championship years are given:

*G. Wright	{	Boston	1872, '73, '74, '75, '77, '78
		Providence	1879
J. O'Rourke	{	Boston	1873, '74, '75, '77, '78,
		Providence	1879
		New York	1888, '89
J. White	{	Boston	1873, '74, '75, '77
		Chicago	1876
		Detroit	1887
Anson		Chicago	1876, '80, '81, '82, '85, '86
*Leonard		Boston	1872, '73, '74, '75, '77, '78
*Spalding	{	Boston	1872, '73, '74, '75
		Chicago	1876
Dalrymple		Chicago	1880, '81, '82, '85, '86
		Chicago	1880, '81, '82, '85, '86
Gore	{	New York	1888, '89
Kelly		Chicago	1880, '81, '82, '85, '86
*Barnes	{	Boston	1872, '73, '74, '75
		Chicago	1876
Flint		Chicago	1880, '81, '82, '85, '86
Williamson		Chicago	1880, '81, '82, '85, '86
Burns		Chicago	1880, '81, '82, '85, '86
*Schafer		Boston	1872, '73, '74, '75, '77
Paul Hines	{	Chicago	1876
		Providence	1879, '84
Morrill		Boston	1877, '78, '83
Sutton		Boston	1877, '78, '83
Corcoran		Chicago	1880, '81, '82
Goldsmith		Chicago	1880, '81, '82
Quest		Chicago	1880, '81, '82
*McVey	{	Boston	1872, '74
		Chicago	1876
J. Manning		Boston	1873, '75, '78
H. Wright		Boston	1872, '73
Clarkson		Chicago	1885, '86
*Bond		Boston	1877, '78
*McCormick		Chicago	1885, '86
Burdock		Boston	1878, '83
Pfeffer		Chicago	1885, '86
*Start	{	Providence	1879, '84
		New York	1888, '89
Ewing		New York	1888, '89
Brown		New York	1888, '89
Keefe		New York	1888, '89
Welch		New York	1888, '89
Ward		New York	1888, '89
Tiernan		New York	1888, '89
Connor		New York	1888, '89
Richardson		New York	1888, '89
Whitney		New York	1888, '89
Slattery		New York	1888, '89
Murphy		New York	1888, '89
Hatfield		New York	1888, '89

*Lew Brown.	{	Boston.....	1877
	{	Providence.....	1879
Radford..	{	Boston.....	1883
	{	Providence.....	1884

The following players played one season in a champion club : *McBride, *Malone, *Fisher, *Reach, *Meyerle, *Radcliff, *Cuthbert, *Sensenderfer and *Heubel, Athletics, 1871; Charles Gould and *Fraley Rogers, Boston, 1872; *Hall, Boston, 1874; *Latham, Boston, 1875; *Peters, Glenn, *Addy, Chicago, 1876; Snyder, Boston, 1878; Ward, *McGeary, *Hague, *York, Providence, 1879; Whitney, Buffinton, M. Hines, M. Hackett, Hornung, Wise and Smith, Boston, 1883; Radbourne, Gilligan, Nava, Farrell, Denny, Irwin and Carroll, Providence, 1884; Flynn, Ryan and Sunday, Chicago, 1886; Getzein, Baldwin, Conway, Twitchell, Weidman, Bennett, Briody, Ganzel, Brouthers, Dunlap, Rowe, Richardson and Thompson, Detroit, 1887; Titcomb, George, Foster, 1888; Crane, O'Day, 1889. (Those whose names are marked by a * are off the field.)

THE LEAGUE PENNANT RACE RECORD FOR 1889.

An analysis of the League championship record for 1889 presents some very interesting and instructive figures, as will be seen from the appended statistics. The first table shows the record of victories, defeats, games played, per cent. of victories and drawn games, which is as follows :

	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Indianapolis.	Washington.
Victories	83	83	67	63	61	61	59	41
Defeats	43	45	65	64	71	72	75	83
Games played.	126	128	132	127	132	133	134	124
Per cent. of victories.....	.659	.648	.508	.496	.462	.459	.440	.331
Drawn games.....	4	5	3	3	2	3	1	2

In 1889 New York beat its record of 1888 by .659 to .641, while Boston has done still better by .648 to .522, and Indianapolis has also advanced from .370 to .440. On the other hand Philadelphia has fallen back from .531 in 1888 to .496 in 1889; Chicago from .570 to .508; Pittsburg from .493 to .462, and Washington from .358 to .331. Cleveland's record is not up to that of Detroit, owing to their terrible tumble from a leading position in the early part of the campaign to sixth place in the race. The record of the series won, lost, tied and unfinished, shows the following figures :

	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Indianapolis.	Washington.
Series won.....	6	4	3	1	1	1	0	0
Series lost.....	0	0	1	2	2	4	2	5
Series tied.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Series unfinished.....	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	2
Majority games won in unfin. series.	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0

New York has the best record, they winning every series except that with Boston, the latter winning the majority of games of the unfinished series. Philadelphia had the most unfinished series. No club tied with New York in their series, but Indianapolis tied with Boston and Pittsburg, each winning ten games. Boston won eight games to New York's six. Philadelphia won ten games to Chicago's nine. Philadelphia and Pittsburg were even, nine to nine, and Chicago won ten games to Pittsburg's nine. Philadelphia won nine from Washington and lost seven to that club. Pittsburg won their series with Cleveland by thirteen to nine; Indianapolis won theirs with Washington by eleven games to seven, while Cleveland beat Washington in their series by fourteen games to three. New York's soft snap was with Cleveland, fourteen games to four, while they captured Chicago's series by thirteen to five. Boston's easiest task was with Pittsburg, in which series Boston won by fourteen to three.

In winning games abroad New York took the lead, Philadelphia making a poor record in this respect, as will be seen by the appended table :

	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Indianapolis.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Washington.
Victories abroad.....	36	35	30	28	27	20	19	16
Victories at home.....	47	48	37	33	22	43	42	25
Defeats abroad.....	28	28	35	39	40	41	42	54
Defeats at home.....	15	17	30	33	35	23	29	39

In victories at home Boston took the lead, New York leading in having the fewest defeats on their home grounds. In this latter respect Washington suffered the most.

In whitewashing—or Chicagoing—opposing teams, Boston took the lead, while the Chicago team escaped a single defeat of this kind, the only team that did. Here is the record of victories and defeats in which the losing side did not score a single run :

	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Indianapolis.	Washington.
Chicago victories.....	9	6	5	5	6	4	3	1
Chicago defeats.....	6	5	0	6	9	10	3	2

One of the most important of the records of the campaign work is that showing the single figure and double figure victories and defeats, the table for 1889 being as follows:

	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland.	Pittsburgh.	Philadelphia.	Indianapolis.	Chicago.	Washington.
Single-figure victories.....	59	52	51	45	38	38	44	31
Single-figure defeats.....	34	30	55	47	46	46	36	54
Double-figure victories.....	24	31	10	16	25	21	23	10
Double-figure defeats.....	11	13	17	24	18	29	19	29

The increase in double-figure victories is noteworthy as showing increased batting. In 1888 there were 433 single-figure victories scored in the League championship games to 97 marked by double figures; while this year there were but 348 single-figure victories scored to 160 double-figure games.

In extra-inning games this season Philadelphia took the lead, followed by Chicago and Boston, the record being as follows:

	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Boston.	Indianapolis.	Washington.	Pittsburgh.	New York.	Cleveland.
Extra-innings victories.....	7	6	4	4	3	3	2	2
Extra-innings defeats.....	6	6	3	3	3	6	2	3
Extra-innings games played.....	13	12	7	7	6	9	4	5

Chicago played, and had the most games won by a single run, as will be seen by the appended record:

	Chicago.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Indianapolis.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	New York.	Washington.
Games won by one run.....	20	18	16	16	15	14	11	9
Games lost by one run.....	22	12	13	13	15	23	12	10

The highest scores and the worst defeats in single games are shown in the following table :

	Boston.	Indianapolis.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.	Pittsburgh.
Highest score in a game.....	23	21	20	19	18	16	15	15
Worst defeat.....	0-9	0-7	0-13	1-8	0-6	0-13	0-9	0-11

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONS FOR 1889.

For the second time the New York Club won the League championship pennant in 1889, and taking everything into consideration the club's team's record for the past season equals the best known in the thirteen years' history of the National League's pennant races. They were handicapped in the very beginning by the loss of the club grounds, and with it had to forego much of their needed spring practice on the field, and with this drawback was added that of having to compete with stronger opposing teams than seen in any previous League campaign. It was a plucky, up-hill fight from the very outset, and their team work at the finish was by all odds the best shown during the season.

In no single month's play, from April to October, inclusive, did the New York team fail to win a majority of the games played each month, as will be seen from the appended record :

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Totals.
Victories.....	3	14	12	15	18	17	4	83
Defeats.....	1	11	7	10	9	4	1	43
Games played.....	4	25	19	25	27	21	5	126

Comparing the above record with that of 1888 given below, it will be seen that last season's work by the team was decidedly ahead of that of 1888. Here is the monthly record for 1888 :

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Totals.
Victories.....	5	12	13	18	16	13	7	84
Defeats.....	3	9	11	5	8	8	3	47
Games played.....	8	21	24	23	24	21	10	131

In 1888 the team made a spurt in July which carried them to the goal. This season they made steady running from the time they got settled in a fixed home, despite the fact that they had far stronger teams opposed to them in the second division of the eight clubs than they had in 1883.

The complete analysis of the work done on the field by the club team during the championship season of 1889, will be found embodied in the appended statistical table :

New York vs.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Indianapolis.	Washington.
Victories.....	6	13	12	12	14	13	13
Defeats.....	8	5	7	7	4	7	5
Games played.....	14	18	19	19	18	20	18
Per cent. of victories.....	.429	.722	.632	.632	.778	.550	.722
Drawn games.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0

The table showing the single and double figure victories and defeats are as follows:

	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Indianapolis.	Washington.	Totals.
Single figure victories.....	4	6	7	9	9	10	7	52
Single figure defeats.....	5	3	3	6	3	6	4	30
Double figure victories.....	2	7	5	3	5	3	6	31
Double figure defeats.....	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	13

The Chicago victories and defeats were as follows:

	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Indianapolis.	Washington.
"Chicago" victories.....	0	0	1	2	2	1	0
"Chicago" defeats.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

The remaining statistics give all further record:

	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Indianapolis.	Washington.
Victories by one run.....	3	1	1	1	4	0	1
Defeats by one run.....	2	3	1	1	1	4	0
Highest score in a victory...	11-10	18-6	18-8	14-1	16-2	16-12	16-3
Highest score in a defeat....	2-12	17-18	6-15	10-15	1-10	4-14	3-12
Smallest score in a victory...	2-1	3-1	3-2	5-4	1-0	4-1	4-2
Smallest score in a defeat...	0-7	0-6	4-6	2-3	0-5	3-5	1-5
Extra-inning victories.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Extra-inning defeats.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Victories at home.....	4	6	8	9	6	6	8
Victories abroad.....	2	7	4	3	8	7	5
Defeats at home.....	2	3	1	1	2	4	2
Defeats abroad.....	6	2	6	6	2	3	3

	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	Indianapolis.	Washington.
Series scores in victories.....	13-5	12-7	13-7	14-4	13-7	13-5	
Series scores in defeats.....	6-8	6-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	

The pitching record of the New York team during the championship campaign, shows the seven pitchers employed occupying the appended relative positions in victories:

	Boston.		Chicago.		Philadelphia.		Pittsburgh.		Cleveland.		Indianapolis.		Washington.		TOTALS.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	
O'Day..	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	9	1	10	.900
Welch..	1	3	4	1	5	1	2	4	5	1	5	2	5	0	27	12	39	.692
Keefe..	3	2	5	1	5	2	5	1	6	1	3	3	2	4	29	14	43	.674
Crane..	0	2	3	2	0	3	3	2	1	0	3	1	4	0	14	10	24	.583
Titcomb.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	.333
Hatfield.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	5	.200

Ewing pitched in two games to fill a gap in an emergency, winning one game with Boston and one with Cleveland, giving him a percentage of 1000.

In the batting as decided by the average of base hits made, irrespective of runs brought in by good hits, Tiernan led the club,

with Ewing second and O'Rourke third, followed by Connor, Gore, Ward, Richardson and Whitney, these being the only players of the team who took part in the majority of the 130 games played, as the battery players—except Ewing—did not play in fifty games each. In base running Ward took a decided lead, followed by Tiernan, Ewing, O'Rourke, Richardson, Whitney, Connor, these being all who stole ten bases and over during the entire season's play. In fielding, Ewing stood second in the League in catchers' averages; Connor fifth as first baseman, Richardson fifth as second baseman, Whitney sixth as third baseman, Ward eighth as short stop, while the outfielders were all in the twenties in fielding averages. It was in excellence of team work that they excelled all of their adversaries, especially as regards their batting, though in the early part of the season they did not settle down to their work in this respect as they did during the last three months of the campaign.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The most exciting championship campaign known in the annals of the American Association since the year the Athletics won the pennant by one game and one run in 1883, was that which ended with the success of the Brooklyn team in winning the pennant in 1889. During the past season the Association had the strongest aggregation of club teams ever gathered together in the American arena, and the contesting teams unquestionably gave their patrons the best exhibitions of ball playing known in the annals of the Association. There was but one drawback to the creditable record of the campaign, and that was the disputing of the decisions of the Umpires in direct violation of the National code of rules, which characterized so many of the contests of the most prominent clubs of the Association.

An analysis of the work done on the field by the eight clubs of the American Association in 1889 presents the most interesting statistical record known in the annals of the American championship campaign. The first table gives the figures of the victories, defeats, games played, per cent. of victories and drawn games of the championship season, which is as follows:

	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City	Louisville.
Victories.....	93	90	75	76	70	60	55	27
Defeats.....	44	45	58	63	65	78	82	111
Games played.....	137	135	133	139	135	133	137	138
Per cent of victories.	.679	.667	.564	.547	.519	.435	.401	.196
Drawn games.....	4	6	6	2	4	2	2	2

Not a single club played out its full quota of 140 games, the Cincinnati being nearest to a complete finish in this respect. The Cincinnati led the Athletics in victories, but fell off in percentage, owing to more defeats being charged to them. The exceptional record of the campaign was that of the Louisville team, which, despite of many fine games which they played, had the worst record of defeats known in the history of any professional campaign, a result largely due to incompetent management in the earlier period of the club's campaign. The close contest between the Brooklyn and St. Louis clubs was also a feature of the season's contests, the Brooklyn team having the hardest up-hill fight to win in their club history, as it happened that all the club teams played harder to beat Brooklyn than they did to defeat St. Louis, this being especially noticeable in the case of the Baltimore, Columbus and Athletic teams, for up to the middle of September Baltimore had won a majority of games from Brooklyn, while Columbus had a better record against Brooklyn than against St. Louis, and the Athletics were close to them.

The record of the series won, lost, tied, unfinished, and of the majority of victories scored in a series is as follows:

	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City.	Louisville.
Series won	6	6	5	4	3	1	2	0
Series lost	1	1	1	3	4	6	5	7
Series tied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Most victories in unfinished series....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

The St. Louis Club did not play their full series of games, either with the Athletics or Brooklyns, they winning but nine games from the Athletics, and but ten from Brooklyn, one game being given by forfeit, which gave them the series. Brooklyn and St. Louis are tied in series won, while the Athletics excel the Cincinnati in winning the most series, and Kansas City the Columbus, the latter only winning a single series, and that was from Louisville. An interesting record is found in the table showing the victories and defeats scored abroad and at home, this record being as follows:

	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati	Baltimore.	Columbus	Kansas City	Louisville.
Victories abroad	43	39	31	30	29	22	20	9
Victories at home	50	51	44	46	41	38	35	18
Defeated abroad	25	27	36	36	42	43	46	65
Defeated at home	19	18	22	27	23	33	36	46

It will be seen that the Brooklyn team excels that of St. Louis in winning more games and having fewer defeats charged to them on their opponents' grounds than St. Louis did. In other words, they played better than St. Louis in their out-of town games

The record of "Chicago" victories and defeats—games in which the defeated nine failed to secure a run—Brooklyn led St. Louis in such victories by 10 to 6, and in fewer such defeats by 1 to 3. Baltimore and Columbus, too, as also the Athletics, excelled St. Louis in scoring "Chicago" victories, but Columbus had the worst of it in scoring this class of defeats. Here is the record:

	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City	Louisville.
"Chicago" victories.....	10	6	8	3	9	9	0	2
"Chicago" defeats.....	1	3	9	7	8	10	4	7
Games played.....	11	9	17	10	17	19	4	9

It will be seen that the Kansas City team did not "Chicago" a single club team, while the Brooklyn team only sustained one Chicago defeat. The records of single and double figure scores which shows the batting of the season, are as follows:

	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City	Louisville.
Single-figure victories.....	38	60	45	43	52	44	37	21
Single-figure defeats.....	38	31	39	49	46	45	47	70
Double-figure victories.....	35	30	30	33	18	16	18	6
Double-figure defeats.....	11	14	19	14	19	33	35	41

This season in the American championship campaign there were 360 single figure victories to 186 double figure victories.

In 1888 414 single figure victories were scored to 125 double figure victories, so last season's records show a marked reduction of single figure victories from 414 to 360, and an increase of double figure victories from 125 to 186, these figures plainly indicating improved batting. The record of highest and smallest scores in single games is as follows:

	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City	Louisville.
Highest score in vic'y.	21-2	25-5	15-6	20-0	18-3	17-4	19-10	17-7
Smallest score in vic'y.	2-1	2-0	2-0	2-1	2-1	1-0	3-2	2-1
Highest score in def't.	12-18	12-18	12-13	9-10	9-17	11-12	13-14	12-13
Smallest score in def't.	0-11	0-5	0-5	0-2	0-1	0-2	0-4	0-2

Singular to relate, there was but one game played marked by a score of 1 to 0. There was a drawn game of 0 to 0 and a drawn game of 1 to 1.

The record of games won and lost by a single run is interesting as showing by what a small margin some clubs lost so many games. Here is the record in question:

	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City	Louisville
Games won by one run.	14	12	12	19	19	15	8	6
Games lost by one run.	15	6	11	12	13	11	16	19
Total games played.	29	18	23	31	31	26	24	25

It will be seen that Louisville takes the lead in losing the most games by a single run, in 19 out of 25. Cincinnati, Baltimore and Brooklyn led in the number of closely contested games, St. Louis being the last in this respect.

The record in the extra innings games played, showing fine play and close contests is as follows:

	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City	Louisville.
Extra-inning victories.	3	3	4	4	3	3	1	1
Extra-inning defeats.	1	4	3	0	0	2	2	10
Total games played.	4	7	7	4	3	5	3	11

It will be seen that while the Cincinnati team bears off the palm in victories, Louisville takes the honors in most extra-inning games played.

In total runs scored by each club the record is as follows:

1889.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City	Louisville.
Total runs scored.	996	957	876	897	791	778	851	632
1888.								
Total runs scored.	757	790	828	734	653	399	578	678

It will be seen that there was a decided increase in run-getting in 1889 over that of the season of 1888.

The following is the eight years' record of the championship contests of the American Association, from 1882 to 1889 inclusive, showing the winning clubs and their managers, as also thsir victories, defeats and percentage of victories:

YEAR.	WINNING CLUBS.	MANAGERS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Games.	Percentage.
1882....	Cincinnati.	Thorner.	55	25	80	.680
1883....	Athletic.	Simmons	66	32	98	.670
1884....	Metropolitan	Mutrie.	75	32	107	.700
1885....	St. Louis.	Comiskey	79	33	112	.705
1886....	St. Louis.	Comiskey	93	46	139	.669
1887....	St. Louis.	Comiskey	95	40	135	.704
1888....	St. Louis.	Comiskey	92	43	135	.681
1889....	Brooklyn	McGunnigle	93	44	137	.679

THE AMERICAN CHAMPION FOR 1889.

The Brooklyn Base Ball Association which began its professional career in 1883 by winning the championship of the Inter-State Association of that year, closed its seventh season of existence, and its sixth year of membership of the American Association by winning the American pennant race of 1889. The team began the past season very inauspiciously inasmuch as on the tenth day after the inaugural game, on April 17, the team stood seventh in the pennant race, with a percentage of victories of but .143, they having won but one game out of the seven they had played up to April 27. A bad beginniug, however, makes a good ending, they say, and in this case it turned out to be true. A month after they had occupied seventh place in the pennant race they had pulled up in second position with a percentage of victories of .633, and from this time up to Sept. 7 they were never lower than third, and on that date stood first, with a percentage of .678, after which they were not headed in the race.

No candidate for championship honors in the Association ever had so hard a fight given them to win their laurels as the Brooklyn team had during the closing month of the campaign of 1889. Nearly every club team seemed to strive its best to down Brooklyn during September and October. In fact, it came to be a rule that howsoever bad teams might play outside of Brooklyn, when they came to Washington Park they seemed to put up their very best game. The club began its season on April 18, with a defeat at the hands of the Athletic team at Philadelphia, and it ended its season October 14, with a victory over the Columbus Club at Columbus, and during that period the team won 93 championship

games and lost 44, and had four drawn games, making a total of 141 games played, but they lacked three games in completing their quota of 140 games marked by victories and defeats only. The club won six of the seven series they were engaged in and lost but one, and that one was lost through the action of the Board of Directors in imposing the unjust penalty of a forfeiture in an instance in which the opposing club should have been the one penalized. The full record of the club for 1889 is given below:

BROOKLYN VS.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City	Louisville.	Totals.
Victories.....	8	12	15	12	11	16	19	93
Defeats.....	11	7	5	8	8	4	1	44
Games played.....	19	19	20	20	19	20	20	137
Drawn games.....	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
Series won.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Series lost.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Series incomplete.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3

A feature of the club's campaign was the superior work they did on the field abroad compared to that which marked their games on their home field. This is plainly shown in the appended record:

	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City.	Louisville.	Totals.
Victories abroad.....	4	6	7	4	6	8	9	44
Victories at home.....	4	6	8	8	5	8	10	49
Defeats abroad.....	6	4	2	6	4	2	1	25
Defeats at home.....	5	3	3	2	4	2	0	19

The Brooklyn team excelled St. Louis in having more victories to their credit in out of town games, and in having fewer home victories credited to them. The records were 49 victories abroad to St. Louis' 39, and 49 victories at home to St. Louis' 51.

	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City.	Louisville.	Totals.
"Chicago" victories.....	0	3	1	3	1	0	2	10
"Chicago" defeats.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City.	Louisville.	Totals.
Victories by one run.....	1	2	1	1	2	6	2	15
Defeats by one run.....	3	2	3	3	2	0	1	14

The record of the highest and lowest scores made in single games during the campaign presents some interesting figures. Here is the table:

	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City.	Louisville.	Totals.
Highest sc'e in a vic'y	13-6	17-0	20-6	17-9	12-11	17-3	21-2	21-2
Highest sc'e in a def't	7-9	10-12	5-8	8-11	7-13	12-18	3-4	12-18
Smallest sc'e in a vic'y	2-1	4-1	2-1	2-0	2-1	3-2	3-0	2-0
Smallest sc'e in a def't	1-2	2-3	1-2	2-3	2-3	1-6	1-0	1-2

	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	Kansas City.	Louisville.	Totals.
Extra-inning victories	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Extra-inning defeats.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	Louisville.	Kansas City.	Cincinnati.	Athletic.	Baltimore.	Columbus.	St. Louis.
Percent of victories.....	.980	.800	.750	.632	.600	.579	.421

The record of victories and defeats in which the four regular pitchers of the club took part, and the percentage of victories credited to each pitcher, is as follows:

	St. Louis.		Athletic.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Columbus.		Kansas City.		Louisville.		Totals.			Per cent. of Victories.
	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	P.	
Caruthr's	5	4	5	1	6	1	6	1	3	4	6	0	6	1	37	12	40	.755
Lovett...	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	6	0	17	10	27	.630
Terry...	2	4	3	1	3	2	3	4	5	1	5	1	2	1	23	14	37	.622
Hughes.	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	3	0	10	8	18	.556

Foutz was pitcher in three games, and he took part as extra pitcher in two or three others, he pitching a majority of the innings in two victories and one defeat.

THE MINOR LEAGUE PENNANT RACES.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

This strongest of the Minor Leagues of 1889 went through the season very successfully, most of the Association's clubs showing a good financial return. The pennant race was quite interesting up to July, St. Paul showing up well in the front until they weakened their team by releasing players to Kansas City, after which Omaha went to the front and staid there. Minneapolis made a bad start in the race and lost valuable ground, and Milwaukee did not show up well in the early part of the season. Record playing damaged the prospects of the Denver Club's team, while St. Joseph tried too many experiments. The season closed on September 30, leaving the eight clubs occupying the following relative positions in the race, Omaha winning the pennant easily:

CLUBS.	Omaha.	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.	Sioux City.	Milwaukee.	Denver.	St. Joseph.	Des Moines.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
Omaha .....	...	11	11	14	10	12	13	12	83	.686
St. Paul.....	7	...	8	11	11	8	13	15	73	.613
Minneapolis.....	6	10	...	9	11	12	9	7	64	.533
Sioux City.....	4	7	8	...	10	9	9	12	59	.496
Milwaukee.....	7	7	7	7	...	8	10	13	59	.484
Denver	6	5	6	8	10	...	6	9	50	.420
St. Joseph.....	3	3	7	6	6	11	...	8	46	.404
Des Moines.....	5	3	9	5	5	9	5	...	41	.350
Defeats....	38	46	56	60	63	69	65	76		

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The championship campaign of this Association was not up to the mark of its previous pennant race, nor was it a season of financial success for the majority of clubs, but they managed to go through the season without a break in their ranks. It was made interesting at the finish by the struggle between Detroit, Syracuse and Rochester, the former finally coming in victors, as will be seen by the appended record:

CLUBS.	Detroit.	Syracuse.	Rochester.	Toledo.	Toronto.	London.	Buffalo.	Hamilton.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
Detroit	8	11	8	10	10	12	13	72	.649	
Syracuse	8	10	9	10	7	8	11	63	.589	
Rochester	5	5	11	9	8	11	11	60	.550	
Toledo	8	7	5	....	9	7	9	54	.514
Toronto	7	5	6	7	....	9	10	56	.505
London	5	7	8	4	7	....	9	51	.481
Buffalo	4	6	4	8	5	7	....	7	.404
Hamilton	2	6	5	4	5	5	8	....	.321
Defeats	39	44	49	51	55	55	65	74	432	

THE ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

The successors of the Eastern League had a varied experience for their first championship campaign, but one or two of the eight clubs with which they began the season realizing any financial success, three of the eight disbanding before the close of the season. The contest lay between the first four clubs, the others not being in the race after the start. It was a close contest between Worcester, Jersey City and Newark, but the former finally won, as the appended record shows:

CLUBS.	Worcester.	Jersey City.	Newark.	Hartford.	New Haven.	Wilkesbarre.	Easton.	Lowell.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
Worcester .....	...	3	7	14	8	5	4	13	54	.607
* Jersey City	7	...	6	5	5	2	2	6	33	.589
Newark	9	7	...	9	8	3	2	11	49	.557
Hartford	4	2	7	...	12	5	5	14	49	.527
New Haven	5	4	8	6	...	2	4	9	38	.432
* Wilkesbarre	5	2	6	5	4	...	5	5	32	.405
* Easton	0	2	1	2	4	0	...	1	10	.378
Lowell	5	3	4	3	9	2	4	...	31	.344
Defeats	35	23	39	44	50	20	26	59	296	

* Disbanded.

THE CENTRAL INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

One of the best contested pennant races of the Minor Leagues of 1889, was that of the Central Inter State League in which the clubs of Springfield, Davenport, Quincy, Peoria, Evansville and Burlington made as exciting a championship campaign as was ever known outside of the major League. By the record of percentage of victories Davenport took the lead in the race, but that club's disbandment before the close of the season gave the pennant to Springfield. Monmouth was admitted in Davenport's place to finish the season, and this materially affected Quincy's position in the race. Owing to a clause in the League's constitution, which provided that in case any club dropped out during the season the games of that disbanding club's successor should not be counted in the table unless it could play a full series with all the clubs, worked very hard on Quincy and Burlington, who happened to be the only clubs that had to play Monmouth, and of course, these games were all wasted, though they had no trouble in beating the new comer. While Quincy and Burlington were playing with Monmouth, Springfield and Evansville worked themselves ahead at Peoria's expense, with the result that Springfield got the lead and Evansville crowded Burlington to the rear. The season was a successful one, both from a playing as well as from a financial point of view. It was by far the prettiest race ever known, as from start to finish the six clubs were well bunched, and at times three or four were tied for place. Nearly every week the six clubs changed positions, and several times it occurred that the tail-enders jumped to the front in one week's time.

The record is appended:

CLUBS.	Davenport.	Springfield.	Quincy	Peoria.	Evansville.	Burlington	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
*Davenport.....	....	12	7	13	14	11	57	.550
Springfield.....	10	....	12	13	16	11	62	.544
Quincy.....	9	12	....	12	10	16	59	.532
Peoria.....	10	8	12	....	12	13	55	.478
Evansville.....	10	8	14	12	....	10	54	.454
Burlington.....	6	12	7	10	13	....	48	.440
Defeats.....	45	52	52	60	65	61	335	

* Disbanded.

THE TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

This League's campaign was rather one sided as the Canton Club's team led from the start, the others having but little chance given them to get the lead. Here is the record in full:

CLUBS	Canton.	Springfield.	Mansfield.	Dayton.	Hamilton.	Wheeling.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
Canton.....	13	11	11	15	17	67	.644	
Springfield.....	9	11	13	16	11	60	.556	
Mansfield.....	11	11	13	10	14	59	.541	
Dayton.....	8	9	13	13	14	52	.491	
Hamilton.....	5	5	8	11	41	.390		
Wheeling.....	4	11	7	9	10	41	.379	
Defeats.....	37	48	50	54	64	67	320	

THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

The great Minor League failure of 1889 was that of the Southern League. They began with four clubs, but the League broke up in June, at which time the championship record stood as follows:

CLUBS.	New Orleans.	Atlanta.	Chattanooga.	Mobile.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
New Orleans.....	2	2	5	9	.818	
Atlanta.....	1	4	0	5	.625	
Chattanooga	0	1	2	3	.300	
Mobile.....	1	0	1	2	.222	
Defeats	2	3	7	7	19	

Afterward a reorganization took place, Charleston, Memphis and Birmingham all taking a hand in; Atlanta was the first to drop out, and then Memphis followed, and ultimately Birmingham retired. The record up to the time of the breaking up was as follows:

	Won,	Lost.	Per cent.
New Orleans.....	34	5	.871
Charleston.....	22	14	.611
Chattanooga.....	20	18	.526
Mobile.....	4	10	.285
*Atlanta.....	14	22	.388
*Memphis.....	12	24	.333
†Birmingham.....	4	17	.190
Totals.....	110	110	

* Disbanded. † Dropped from the League.

No official scores were sent in from which a correct record could be made out up to the end of the season. In fact, the season was a failure financially and otherwise, despite the earnest efforts of the League's worthy President, who had a thankless task to attend to.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

This State League began with the six clubs of Auburn, Elmira, Utica, Oneida, Canandaigua, and Seneca Falls, but the latter disbanded in August, and Oneida's franchise was forfeited in July. The record gave the Auburn club the championship, as follows:

CLUBS.	Auburn.	Elmira.	Canandaigua.	Utica.	Seneca Falls.	Oneida.	Won.	Per cent.
Auburn.....	...	5	8	6	8	5	32	.627
Elmira.....	7	...	5	7	7	4	30	.588
Canandaigua.....	4	7	...	7	6	3	27	.529
Utica.....	6	5	4	...	5	2	22	.440
Seneca Falls.....	2	3	5	5	...	3	18	.391
Oneida.....	0	1	2	3	2	...	8	.320
Lost	19	21	24	28	28	17	137	

THE MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.

The State League of Michigan's campaign was marked by some alleged irregularities which disturbed the harmony of the championship contest. The League began with six clubs and ended with the same number, but the Kalamazoo club disbanded on September 3, and its place in the pennant race was taken by Flint, but too late, of course, to make a position record beyond that of the tail enders. At the annual meeting the record was revised, and the changes made left the official record as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Jackson.....	60	38	.612
Saginaw.....	59	38	.608
Grand Rapids.....	54	45	.545
Greenville.....	42	56	.429
Lansing.....	41	58	.414
Flint.....	6	17	.261

THE MIDDLE STATE LEAGUE.

This League began with six clubs but ended with four, after having had thirteen in all on the list during the season, viz, The clubs of Harrisburg, York, Reading, Lancaster, Norristown, Leb-

anon, Hazleton, Shenandoah, Wilmington, Norwalk, Ct., together with the Cuban Giants, Gorhams, and the Philadelphia Giants. The last four remaining were the Harrisburgs, Cuban Giants, Lebanon and Hazleton clubs. The Harrisburgs were awarded the pennant, though the Cuban Giants claimed to have made the best record. The latter had the best percentage of victories, but they had four of their victories thrown out on the ground of the ball played with in the games not being of the legal regulation make. These balls were furnished by the Cuban Giants' opponents. Two Harrisburg victories were claimed by forfeit from Wilmington after that club had disbanded. The record, as far as the official figures could be got at, is as follows:

	Harrisburg.	Cuban Giants.	York.	Norristown.	Gorham.	Lancaster.	Norwalk.	Wilmington.	Lebanon.	Hazleton.	Reading.	Shenandoah.	Phila. Giants.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
Harrisburg.....	4	9	7	6	5	3	4	3	7	5	4	7	64	.771	
Cuban Giants....	10	9	6	2	3	3	3	6	5	3	1	4	55	.764	
York.....	6	5	2	4	7	3	0	2	6	4	1	5	45	.616	
Norristown.....	0	3	4	2	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	1	18	.450	
Gorham.....	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	4	0	1	0	14	.412	
Lancaster.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	10	.406	
Norwalk.....	1	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	12	.375	
Wilmington.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	.308	
Lebanon.....	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	6	.273	
Hazleton.....	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	0	10	.270	
Reading.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	.261	
Shenandoah.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.077	
Phi a. Giants..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	.028	
Defeats.	19	17	23	22	20	16	20	9	16	27	17	12	25	244	

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. of Victories.
Harrisburg.....	61	20	81	.753
Cuban Giants.....	57	16	73	.780

By the above figures the Cuban Giants virtually won the championship of the Middle State League which had clubs from Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut in its ranks.

THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

The most successful season known in the brief annals of the California League was that of 1886. Not only were the teams

stronger, and better managed than before, but the general play of the teams was better and the attendance larger than ever before. The record of the pennant race is as follows:

CLUBS.	Oaklands.	San Franciscos	Stocktons.	Sacramentos.	Games won.	Games played.	Percentage.
Oaklands .....	...	13	18	25	56	94	.595
San Franciscos	16	...	17	22	55	94	.585
Stocktons	15	15	...	12	42	92	.456
Sacramentos	7	11	15	...	33	92	.358
Games lost	38	39	50	59	...	...	...

THE OHIO CHAMPIONSHIP.

One of the most interesting State championship contests of 1889 was that between the three prominent professional clubs of Ohio, viz., The Cincinnati and Columbus Clubs of the American Association, and the League Club of Cleveland, the record of their October tourney being as follows:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Place.	Pitchers.	Score.
Oct. 15	Cleveland v. Columbus	Cleveland...	Beatin.....Gastright	5-3
" 16	Columbus v. Cleveland	Cleveland...	Knauss.....Gruber	9-6
" 17	Cleveland v. Cincinnati	Cleveland...	Beatin.....Viau	4-0
" 18	Cincinnati v. Cleveland	Akron	Mullane.....Bakely	8-5
" 19	Cleveland v. Cincinnati	Cincinnati..	Beatin.....Duryea	4-1
" 20	Columbus v. Cincinnati	Columbus...	Baldwin.....Mullane	5-2
" 21	Columbus v. Cincinnati	Columbus...	Gastright.. ....Viau	5-2
" 23	Columbus v. Cleveland	Columbus...	Baldwin.....Beatin	6-2
" 24	Cincinnati v. Cleveland	Cincinnati..	Duryea.....O'Brien	7-2
" 26	Cincinnati v. Cleveland	Cincinnati..	Mullane.....Beatin	3-1

	Columbus.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
Columbus.....	.....	2	2	4	.750
Cincinnati.....	0	.....	3	3	.429
Cleveland.....	1	2	.....	3	.375
Defeats	1	4	5	10	

Beatin bore off the pitching honors in winning the most games, followed by Baldwin and Mullane, Baldwin having the best percentage of victories.

The average of the tourney yielded the appended figures:

BATTING.

Rank.	Games.	Club.	A. B.	R.	B. H.	S. H.	Ave.
1	5	Columbus.....	161	23	39	12	.242
2	6	Cincinnati.....	191	15	42	9	.219
3	7	Cleveland	224	24	35	15	.157

FIELDING.

Rank.	Club.	A. B.	P. O.	A.	E.	Ave.
1	Cincinnati.....	13	155	62	10	.955
2	Cleveland.....	9	173	92	16	.943
3	Columbus	8	120	54	15	.920

For their hits Cincinnati made few runs, and yet the figures show they top the trio in getting round the bases.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

The series of exhibition games for the championship of Philadelphia for 1889, resulted in a tie, as will be seen by the appended record:

DATE.	CONTESTING CLUBS.	PITCHERS.	Score.
April 6	Athletic vs. Philadelphia.....	Seward.....Buffinton	7—3
" 8	Philadelphia vs. Athletic.....	Gleason.....Weyhing	6—3
" 13	Philadelphia vs. Athletic,	Buffinton.....Smith	10—3
" 15	Athletic vs. Philadelphia.....	Seward.....Gleason	16—7
Sept. 16	Athletic vs. Philadelphia.....	Seward.....Gleason	4—3
" 17	Athletic vs. Philadelphia.....	Weyhing.....Sanders	10—1
" 19	Philadelphia vs. Athletic	Buffinton....McMahon	12—2
" 21	Athletic vs. Philadelphia.....	Seward.....Sanders	11—5
" 22	Philadelphia vs. Athletic	Day.....McMahon	3—1
" 23	Philadelphia vs. Athletic	Day.....Bansewine	5—4

Total runs were 61 to 55 in favor of the Athletics. The summary is as follows:

CLUBS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Played.	Per cent. of vict's.
Athletics.....	5	5	10	.500
Philadelphia.....	5	5	10	.500

The Athletics bear off the palm by having a majority of the runs scored in the ten games.

Mr. I. Kaufman of Philadelphia makes a good suggestion in regard to improving the batting average data as follows: He says, There is no doubt that scientific sacrifice batting is more frequently productive of victory than ordinary safe hits.

Should not a player who thus sacrifices himself to bring in a run be entitled to credit in his average?

Does he not make a good play at the bat?

Here are two batting averages:

	A.B.	B.H.	S H.	Ave.
Thompson	100	28	10	.280
Connor	100	28	0	.280

Is not Thompson, with ten sacrifice hits (other things being equal), a better batter than Connor? And yet they have the same average.

Give to each sacrifice hit a value. Make three sacrifice hits, for instance, equal to one base hit in the batting average of players so that we would find the averages to be:

	A.B.	B H.	S H.	Ave.
Thompson	100	28	10	.313
Connor	100	28	0	.280

That sacrifice hitting is of *value* to the game there can be no question. It only remains that its *value should be fixed*

Then each player will get due credit for his entire play at the bat as well as in the field.

THE RECORD OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE FIGURE GAMES.

The record of the championship games each season marked by single and double figure scores on the part of the victors, has become an important one, as affording a basis for a comparative judgment of the batting of the season as against the fielding. The fielding force being the attacking power in the game, and the batting that of the defense, it is important to know by the annual statistics each season which prevails over the other, so as to be able to regulate the playing rules accordingly with a view to making their relative strength as equal as possible. For instance, in the League campaign of 1888 there were 433 games marked by single figure scores on the part of the victors, and only 89 games marked by double figure scores. These figures plainly indicated that the attack had the best of the defense under the rules of play that season, by a large majority. The change made in the rules

for 1889 looked for an equalizing of this difference, and the amended rules led to a reduction in the total of single figure scores and an increase in those marked by double figures. The record below shows the figures of single and double figure victories won by each club in the League pennant race during 1889, as also the defeats each club scored.

	New York.		Boston.		Chicago.		Philadelphia.		Pittsburgh.		Cleveland.		Indianapolis.		Washington.		Totals.		Total.
	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	W.
New York.....	..	..	4	2	6	7	7	5	9	3	9	5	10	3	7	6	52	31	83
Boston.....	5	3	..	..	8	2	10	3	13	3	8	4	6	4	9	5	59	24	83
Chicago.....	3	2	5	2	..	..	7	2	7	3	9	2	7	6	6	4	44	23	67
Philadelphia.....	3	4	5	1	7	3	..	..	4	5	8	1	6	7	5	4	38	25	63
Pittsburgh.....	6	1	2	1	7	2	7	2	..	..	11	2	5	5	7	3	45	16	61
Cleveland.....	3	1	6	2	8	1	9	1	6	1	..	..	7	2	12	2	51	10	61
Indianapolis.....	6	1	7	3	4	3	1	3	5	5	7	3	..	..	8	3	38	21	59
Washington.....	4	1	5	0	6	1	5	2	3	4	2	1	5	2	..	..	30	11	41
Defeats ..	30	13	34	11	46	19	46	18	47	24	54	18	46	29	54	29	357	161	518
Totals.....	43	..	45	..	65	..	64	..	71	..	72	..	75	..	83	..	518	..	..

In 1888 the totals of single and double figure scores were 433 to 39. In 1889 they stand at 357 to 161, showing a decided increase in the batting under the revised rules.

The record of the single and double figure victories in the American Association championship contests for 1889 is appended:

	Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Athletic.		Cincinnati.		Baltimore.		Columbus.		Kansas City.		Louisville.		Totals.		Total.
	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	s.	D.	W.
Brooklyn.....	..	..	6	2	8	4	8	7	9	3	6	5	10	6	11	8	58	35	93
St. Louis.....	8	3	..	..	6	3	10	2	9	3	7	7	7	7	13	5	60	30	90
Athletic.....	4	3	6	2	..	..	9	2	7	4	8	4	3	9	8	6	45	30	75
Cincinnati.....	4	1	5	3	5	4	..	..	5	6	7	4	7	7	10	8	43	33	76
Baltimore.....	7	1	7	0	6	2	7	1	..	..	6	6	9	2	10	6	52	18	70
Columbus.....	7	1	4	2	4	3	7	2	7	1	..	..	5	4	9	4	43	17	60
Kansas City.....	2	2	2	4	5	3	6	0	6	1	7	4	..	..	9	4	37	18	55
Louisville.....	1	0	1	1	4	1	2	0	3	1	4	3	6	0	..	..	21	6	27
Defeats ..	33	11	31	14	38	20	49	14	46	19	45	33	47	35	70	41	359	187	546
Totals ..	44	..	45	..	58	..	63	..	65	..	78	..	82	..	111	..	546	..	..

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

THE LEAGUE CAMPAIGN OF 1889.

One of the most interesting records of the League championship campaign each season, is that giving the statistics of each month's work of each club in victories and defeats in the championship arena. As a rule it tells a very interesting story of the progress made by each competing team in the pennant race, from April to October. Below will be found the monthly record of the League campaign for 1889, showing the games won and lost each month by each club from April to October, the first and last months of the campaign having but four games on the list.

	April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug		Sept.		Oct.		Totals.		
	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	P.
New York.	3	1	14	11	12	7	15	10	18	9	17	4	4	1	83	43	126
Boston.....	2	2	18	4	14	9	15	10	14	10	17	8	3	2	83	45	128
Chicago....	2	3	11	14	11	12	16	10	15	12	9	13	3	1	67	65	132
Philadelp'a	2	1	17	9	8	15	16	9	10	14	8	14	2	2	63	64	127
Pittsburgh.	4	2	8	16	10	11	9	16	17	14	11	9	2	3	61	71	132
Cleveland..	3	4	14	9	17	7	9	15	7	19	10	14	1	4	61	72	133
India'polis.	3	3	7	17	9	11	10	17	16	13	11	12	3	2	59	75	134
Washi'gton	0	3	6	15	7	16	10	13	11	17	6	15	1	4	41	83	124
Totals.....	19	19	95	95	88	88	100	100	108	108	89	89	19	19	518	518	

It will be seen that the champions did not get well down to their work until July, the trouble they had from the loss of the old Polo Grounds, and their experiments at Jersey City and Staten Island up to July materially retarding their progress. But when they were settled down in their new abiding place they soon began to go to the front. The Bostons, it will be seen, made a big spurt in May, fell off in June, and then made a good fight of it to the finish. Chicago began badly, and did not begin to be in the race at all until July when they rallied to get among the leaders, and finally reached third place very pluckily. Philadelphia opened well, and was well up in the front in May; then they alternated from good to bad, falling off in June, rallying in July, and then taking a tumble in August and September, they barely securing fourth place in October. Pittsburgh made no show during the early months of the campaign, but they rallied well in August and September, and drove Cleveland out of fifth place. Cleveland's spurt in May and June was a feature of the campaign, but they fell off badly afterward, especially in August, when they lost 19 games out of 26. Indianapolis was nowhere until August, when they made the leaders look serious. Especially did they prove a drawback to Boston's success in that month, and they did well in September. Washington's only good month was in

July, when they won ten out of twenty-three games, their best record. September was New York's best month, seventeen out of twenty-one games, and they led all the clubs in October. Boston's best month was May, with a record of eighteen victories out of twenty-two games. Chicago's best was July, when they won sixteen games out of twenty-six. Philadelphia's best was seventeen victories out of twenty-six games in May. Pittsburgh's best was in August, seventeen out of thirty-one. Cleveland's best was in June, seventeen out of twenty-four. Indianapolis did the best in August, with sixteen victories out of twenty-nine games. The poorest month's show of the campaign was that made by Cleveland in August, when they only won seven games out of twenty-six.

THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN OF 1889.

The American clubs began their championship campaign earlier in April, they playing forty-four games in April to the League's nineteen, and they also played later in October than the League clubs did. Here is the monthly record of the American campaign:

	April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Totals.		
	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	P.
Brooklyn...	3	7	18	7	15	8	15	6	20	8	15	5	7	3	93	44	137
St. Louis...	11	2	16	10	14	7	16	9	14	8	9	8	10	1	90	45	135
Athletic....	8	2	10	13	16	7	9	11	16	11	10	8	6	6	75	58	133
Cincinnati..	4	8	17	9	10	10	14	11	13	12	10	11	8	2	76	63	139
Baltimore...	7	3	9	14	17	8	13	9	15	10	5	13	4	9	70	65	135
Columbus...	2	3	10	14	10	13	9	17	10	16	14	6	5	4	60	78	138
Kansas City	7	4	11	13	7	15	6	16	12	6	10	10	2	8	55	82	137
Louisville..	2	10	6	17	2	24	9	12	4	23	3	15	1	10	27	111	138
Totals.....	44	44	97	97	91	91	91	91	104	104	76	76	43	43	546	546	

It will be seen by the record that St. Louis led off in the pennant race with a big spurt, they scoring eleven victories out of thirteen games in the first month of the campaign, and they were not headed in the race until September, and after that they rallied for the lead in October with a record of ten victories out of eleven games; so the finish was as spirited as the start. Brooklyn started out badly in April, they winning but three games out of the first ten played. Then, however, they began to get down to their work; but their bad start handicapped them all through the season. They managed to reverse their April figures in October, but it was in August that they did their most effective work. The Athletics started in well with eight victories out of ten games in April, but they lost their vantage ground in May, rallied in June, and again fell off in July. Then they went in to secure third place and proved successful. Cincinnati did not open up favorably,

and could only manage to keep within the circle of the four leaders at best, August and September proving bad months for them. They rallied well in October, however, and just got into fourth place by it. Baltimore opened promisingly; fell off in May, rallied in June and made good running in July and August, but they struck a snag in September, and barely escaped going behind Columbus. The latter opened badly, did but little better afterward, and it was not until September that they won more games than they had lost. But they spurted in September and took the lead over Kansas City in consequence. Kansas City began promisingly, but fell off afterward, and it was not until August that they won more games than they had lost each month. They closed even in September, but lost ground in October. The worst record known in the history of the American pennant races, was that of Louisville in 1889. They started badly in April, did worse in May, and capped the climax in defeat in June, when they lost twenty-four games out of twenty-six played, the worst month's exhibit on record, and they finally closed with a charge of 111 defeats out of 138 games played.

EXTRA INNINGS GAMES.

Games marked by extra innings almost invariably show superior play on the part of the contestants, either in the form of unusual excellence in the "battery" work on both sides, or in the superiority of the field support given the pitching over that of the batting force, and in the instance of remarkably small scores, the fine play in both departments. The season of 1889 saw some remarkably fine exhibitions in extra innings games, the record including contests lasting from ten to fifteen innings. Here is the record of the extra innings games in the League arena for 1889:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Place	Pitchers.	Innings.	Score.
Aug. 5	Phila. vs. Pittsb'gh	Pittsburgh..	Gleason.....Morris	12	2-1
May 13	" Chicago	Philadelphia.	Buffinton.....Dwyer	11	4-3
June 5	" Boston	Boston.....	Casey.....Madden	11	5-4
July 20	" Pittsb'gh	Philadelphia	Buffinton.....Staley	10	4-3
May 28	" "	"	Casey.....Staley	10	5-4
May 17	" Indiana'ls	"	Casey.....Whitney	10	6-5
July 22	" New York	"	Buffinton.....Keefe	10	10-9
Aug. 2	Chicago vs. Cleve'd	Chicago.....	Gumbert.....Beatin	15	8-7
July 25	" Indiana'ls	Indianapolis.	Dwyer.....Getzein	11	7-6
May 18	" Washing'n	Washington..	Dwyer.....Haddock	11	14-13
Sept. 2	" Philad'a	Philadelphia.	Dwyer.....Casey	10	2-1
April 29	" Indiana'ls	Indianapolis.	Krock.....Getzein	10	8-7
Aug. 23	" Cleve'd	Cleveland....	Hutchinson..Beatin	10	8-7

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Place	Pitchers.	Innings.	Score.
Sept. 10	Boston vs. Chicago	Boston	Radbourne Tener	13	2-1
Aug. 26	" Philad'a	Philadelphia.	Clarkson Sanders	12	5-4
June 22	" Pittsb'gh	Pittsburgh. . .	Clarkson Morris	10	1-0
June 4	" Philad'a	Boston	Clarkson Sanders	10	4-2
Aug. 16	" Chicago	Chicago. . . .	Madden Healy	10	9-1
July 19	Indian'ls vs. N. Y.	Staten Island.	Getzein Hatfield	11	9-8
Oct. 4	" Washing'n	Indianapolis	Fee Krock	10	6-5
Aug. 17	" Philad'a	"	Getzein Buffinton	10	12-7
June 15	" Pittsb'gh	"	Rusie Staley	10	16-11
Sept. 7	Wash'n vs. Chicago	Washington..	Ferson Gumbert	11	2-1
Aug. 1	" Boston	"	Haddock Clarkson	10	3-1
Aug. 22	" "	Boston	Ferson Daley	10	8-7
May 1	Pitts'gh vs. Cleve'd	Pittsburgh . .	Staley Bakely	12	3-2
June 29	" Philad'a	"	Morris Buffinton	11	3-2
June 11	" Chicago	Chicago. . . .	Staley Krock	10	3-2
Sept. 18	N. York vs. Wash'n	Washington..	T. Keefe Keefe	10	7-4
Aug. 6	" Chicago	Chicago. . . .	Keefe Dwyer	10	10-8
June 10	Cleve'd vs. Pitts'gh	Cleveland. . .	Beatin Galvin	12	9-5
May 25	" Philad'a	Philadelphia.	O'Brien Buffinton	10	4-3

THE SERIES RECORD.

In the record showing the victories and defeats in each series of twenty games played by each club during the championship campaign of 1889, it will be seen that no one club managed to play out its full quota of victories and defeats with all of its seven club opponents. Either postponed or drawn games interposed in preventing each club's full series being played to the required finish. Below is the record in full, the figures showing how many victories and defeats took place in each club's series :

CLUBS.	New York.		Boston.		Chicago		Philadelphia.		Pittsburgh.		Cleveland.		Indianapolis.		Washington.		Series Won.	Series Lost.	Series Tied.	Series Inc'mp.
	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.				
New York..	...	...	6	8	13	5	12	7	12	7	14	4	13	7	13	5	6	0	0	1
Boston.	8	6	...	...	10	7	13	6	16	3	12	8	10	10	14	5	4	0	1	2
Chicago.	5	13	7	10	...	...	9	10	10	9	11	9	13	7	12	7	3	1	0	3
Philadelph'a	7	12	6	13	10	9	...	...	9	9	9	10	13	4	9	7	1	2	0	4
Pittsburgh .	7	12	3	16	9	10	9	9	...	...	13	7	10	10	10	7	0	3	1	3
Cleveland...	4	14	8	12	9	11	10	9	7	13	...	...	9	10	14	3	1	4	0	2
Indianap'lis	7	13	10	10	7	13	4	13	10	10	10	9	...	...	11	7	1	3	2	1
Washington	5	13	5	14	7	12	7	9	7	10	3	14	7	11	..	...	0	5	0	2

It will be seen that the New York Club lacked six games of completing their series with Boston, two of which were drawn and four postponed. In only one instance did New York complete its quota of victories and defeats, and that was with the Indianapolis Club, they winning thirteen and losing seven games with that club. Bostons were successful in playing their full quota with Cleveland and Indianapolis. Chicago, too, was similarly successful in only two instances, viz., with Cleveland and Indianapolis. Philadelphia was singularly unfortunate in this respect, they not finishing their series—in victories and defeats—in a single instance. Pittsburg completed the series with Cleveland and Indianapolis, but with none other. Cleveland was successful in three instances, viz., with Boston, Chicago and Pittsburg, while Indianapolis finished with no less than four of the seven opposing clubs, viz., New York, Boston, Chicago and Pittsburg. Washington, however, failed in every instance.

RECORD OF DRAWN GAMES.

Here is the record of the drawn games of the championship campaign of 1889:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Place.	Pitchers.	Innings.	Score.
Sept. 9	Chicago v. Boston	Boston.....	Hutchinson...Clarkson	7	0-0
Aug. 22	Cleveland v. India'ap	Indianapolis..	O'Brien.....Getzein	9	1-1
" 30	Philadelphia v. Wash	Washington ..	Sanders.....Keefe	12	2-2
Sept. 30	N York v. Pittsburg	Pittsburgh ..	Keefe.....Galvin	6	3-3
" 20	N. York v. Philadel	Philadelphia..	Keefe....Anderson	6	4-4
" 13	Cleveland v. Boston.	Boston	Gruber....Radbourne	9	4-4
Aug. 19	N. York v. Boston	Boston.....	Crane	8	4-4
July 18	Cleveland v. Wash	Washington ..	O'Brien.....O'Day	10	5-5
Oct. 3	Philadel. v. Chicago.	Chicago	Sanders.....Tener	9	5-5
Aug. 3	Boston v. N. York	New York....	Clarkson.....Crane	9	9-9
" 31	Chicago v. Pittsburg	Pittsburgh ...	Tener.....Galvin	13	11-11

The best of the above games was the twelve-innings contest at Washington between the Philadelphia and Washington teams, and the next best was the ten-innings contest at Washington, in which the Cleverlands took part.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE LEAGUE CAMPAIGNS FROM 1876 TO 1889.

The following record presents the scores of the total victories won by every League Club each year since the National League was organized, the table presenting the figures of thirteen consecutive seasons from 1876 to 1889 inclusive:

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Chicago...	52	18	30	44	67	56	55	59	62	87	90	71	77	63
Boston...	39	31	41	49	40	38	45	63	73	46	56	61	70	83
Providence	....	....	38	55	52	47	52	58	84	53	....	....	....	....
Detroit...	....	....	....	....	....	41	42	40	28	41	87	79	68	....
Buffalo...	....	....	....	44	24	45	45	52	64	38	56	....	....	....
Cleveland..	....	....	....	24	47	36	42	55	35	....	....	....	....	61
New York..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	62	85	75	68	84	83
Philad'lpia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	39	56	71	75	69	63
St. Louis..	45	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	43	....	....	....
Cincinnati.	9	....	37	38	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Troy.....	....	....	....	19	41	39	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Worcester.	....	....	....	....	40	32	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wash' gton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	46	48	41
Indianap's.	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	59	59
Hartford..	47	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville..	30	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pittsburgh.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	66	61
Athletic...	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mutual ..	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syracuse ..	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milwaukee ..	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas Cy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	....	....
Totals...	257	120	185	288	332	334	334	396	447	444	448	521	541	518

It will be seen that the Boston and Chicago clubs alone have played in each of the fourteen seasons of the National Leagues record. Next in order comes Providence, Buffalo, Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia.

The victorious clubs in the American Association, from the time of its organization in 1882 were as follows :

Year.	CLUBS.	Per cent.
1882	Cincinnati.....	....
1883	Athletics .....	.673
1884	Metropolitans.....	.700
1885	St. Louis .....	.705
1886	St. Louis .....	.669
1887	St. Louis .....	.704
1888	St. Louis ..	.681
1889	Brook yn.....	.679

THE LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1889.

Each season's record of the batting and fielding statistics of the League has hitherto been marked by an array of figures, half of which, at least, are useless and occupy valuable space, besides giving the League Secretary a great deal of unnecessary work in their compilation. In this year's GUIDE much of this figure work has been left out, the averages being confined to such statistics

only as are necessary as data on which to form some criterion of a player's skill in his position in the field and at the bat. The method, too, hitherto used in giving the batting averages of League players, has been modified so as to name them in the order of the number of games played in. The absurdity of the old plan of giving a batsman precedence in the batting averages simply on the basis of his percentage of hits, without regard to the number of games he played in, should be done away with. With the object in view of equalizing the averages and placing the names of the players on a more equitable basis, the names of the batsmen who have played in 100 games or over, are given the front rank, while those who have played in 50 games and over occupy second place, and those in 25 games and over third place, and so on. Here is the modified record of the League batting averages for 1889 of those who played in 100 games or over:

PLAYERS.		Games	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	No. of Runs
Brouthers.....	Boston	126	.373	32	31	105
Glasscock.....	Indianapolis.....	134	.359	57	34	124
Anson.....	Chicago.....	134	.341	27	41	99
Tiernan.....	New York.....	122	.334	43	23	146
Ryan.....	Chicago.....	135	.324	45	14	140
Van Haltren.....	Chicago.....	134	.322	28	18	126
O'Rourke.....	New York.....	128	.320	33	24	89
Connor.....	New York.....	131	.316	21	33	117
Seery.....	Indianapolis.....	127	.313	19	17	123
Duffy.....	Chicago.....	136	.311	52	35	114
Gore.....	New York.....	119	.305	36	17	131
Richardson, H.....	Boston.....	132	.304	47	34	122
Hines.....	Indianapolis.....	121	.304	34	33	77
McKean.....	Cleveland.....	123	.302	35	33	86
Wilmot.....	Washington.....	107	.301	40	23	88
Beckley.....	Pittsburgh.....	123	.300	11	36	92
Ward.....	New York.....	114	.298	62	41	86
Thompson.....	Philadelphia.....	128	.296	24	32	103
Kelly.....	Boston.....	125	.293	68	52	120
Mulvey.....	Philadelphia.....	129	.288	23	35	77
Tebeau.....	Cleveland.....	136	.282	25	31	72
Hoy.....	Washington.....	127	.282	36	31	98
Denny.....	Indianapolis.....	133	.282	22	27	96
Richardson, D.....	New York.....	124	.279	32	39	88
Twitchell.....	Cleveland.....	134	.275	17	23	73
Nash.....	Boston.....	127	.274	26	35	84
Farrar.....	Philadelphia.....	130	.268	28	30	76
Miller.....	Pittsburgh.....	102	.267	16	18	77
McGeachy.....	Indianapolis.....	131	.267	37	33	83
Myers, A.....	Washington & Philadelphia.....	121	.266	17	39	76
Farrell.....	Chicago.....	100	.263	13	14	66
Quinn.....	Boston.....	111	.261	24	32	57
Fogarty.....	Philadelphia.....	128	.258	99	32	107

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	No. of Runs.
Burns.....	Chicago.....	136	.257	18	22	64
Hallman.....	Philadelphia.....	119	.253	20	44	67
Basset.....	Indianapolis.....	126	.253	15	29	64
Stricker.....	Cleveland.....	136	.251	32	31	83
Wise.....	Washington.....	120	.250	24	27	79
Pfeffer.....	Chicago.....	134	.241	44	41	85
Radford.....	Cleveland.....	136	.238	30	22	94
Hanlon.....	Pittsburgh.....	115	.238	53	24	81
McAleer.....	Cleveland.....	109	.235	37	25	66
Dunlap.....	Pittsburgh.....	121	.235	21	32	59
Irwin, A.....	Washington & Philadelphia.	103	.232	17	24	58
Smith.....	Pittsburgh and Boston.....	131	.231	29	38	47
Faatz.....	Cleveland.....	115	.230	27	22	50
Johnston.....	Boston.....	131	.228	34	25	80
Whitney.....	New York.....	129	.217	19	24	71

The following are the averages of those who played in fifty games and over, and less than one hundred.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	No. of Runs.
Carroll.....	Pittsburgh.....	90	.330	15	19	80
Ewing.....	New York.....	96	.326	38	34	91
Andrews.....	Philadelp'a & Indianapolis..	50	.302	10	17	42
Daily, T ..	Washington.....	69	.300	11	18	39
Delehanty.....	Philadelphia.....	54	.292	15	19	37
Mack.....	Washington.....	97	.292	24	26	51
Irwin, J ..	Washington.....	58	.289	11	10	42
Sullivan.....	Indianapolis.....	69	.285	7	15	41
Clements.....	Philadelphia.....	78	.284	15	6	51
Maul.....	Pittsburgh.....	67	.276	15	18	37
Ganzell.....	Boston.....	71	.265	22	13	30
Schrivier.....	Philadelphia.....	55	.265	16	6	24
Zimmer.....	Cleveland ..	80	.258	14	14	47
Rowe.....	Pittsburgh.....	74	.258	21	6	57
Buckley.....	Indianapolis.....	65	.258	18	3	35
White.....	Pittsburgh.....	55	.253	15	2	35
Wood.....	Philadelphia.....	97	.251	27	17	77
Daily, G.....	Indianapolis.....	60	.251	15	14	35
Sutcliffe.....	Cleveland.....	65	.248	12	6	17
Kuehne.....	Pittsburgh.....	97	.246	24	15	42
Sunday.....	Pittsburgh.....	80	.239	13	47	62
Gilks.....	Cleveland.....	52	.238	12	5	17
Brown, T.....	Boston.....	88	.232	17	63	93
Bennett.....	Boston.....	80	.230	15	4	42
Carney.....	Washington.....	69	.230	24	12	25
Clarkson.....	Boston.....	72	.206	12	5	36

The following are the averages of those who played in twenty-five games and over.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Number of Runs.
Beecher.....	Washington	41	.296	14	7	20
Gumbert....	Chicago.....	49	.287	6	1	30
Sanders.....	Philadelphia.....	41	.278	14	8	21
Tener.....	Chicago.....	38	.273	8	2	18
W. Brown.....	New York.....	33	.259	8	4	16
Clark.....	Washington.....	37	.255	8	6	19
Gleason.....	Philadelphia.....	28	.252	10	2	11
O'Brien.....	Cleveland.....	41	.250	8	2	13
Sommers.....	Chicago & Indianapolis	31	.240	6	2	17
Shock.....	Washington.....	30	.238	13	9	12
Sweeney.....	Washington.....	49	.228	6	8	13
Buffinton.....	Philadelphia.....	41	.208	21	1	16
Crane.....	New York.....	28	.204	4	6	16
Dwyer.....	Chicago.....	33	.203	6	1	14
Myers, G.....	Indianapolis.....	39	.194	5	12	22
Welch.....	New York.....	41	.192	9	0	20
Darling.....	Chicago.....	35	.191	6	3	14
Radbourne.....	Boston.....	35	.188	13	2	17
Galvin.....	Pittsburgh.....	40	.187	9	2	15
Morrell.....	Washington.....	44	.185	12	12	20
Hatfield.....	New York.....	32	.184	7	9	21
Getzein.....	Indianapolis.....	40	.179	12	2	20
Rusie.....	Indianapolis.....	26	.174	4	1	15
G. Keefe.....	Washington.....	27	.163	3	2	7
Staley.....	Pittsburgh.....	49	.161	5	1	11
Hutchinson.....	Chicago.....	37	.158	4	1	14
T. Keefe.....	New York.....	41	.154	5	0	17
Bastian.....	Chicago.....	46	.135	7	1	19
Bakely.....	Cleveland.....	33	.135	3	1	9
Beatin.....	Cleveland.....	37	.115	9	0	13
Ferson.....	Washington.....	35	.114	7	2	6

The following are the average of those who played in fifteen games and over—the limit:

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Runs.
Madden.....	Boston.....	21	.290	4	2	7
Sowders.....	Pittsburgh & Boston.....	16	.261	4	0	6
Ebright.....	Washington.....	15	.254	2	0	7
Shoeneck.....	Indianapolis.....	16	.242	3	0	1
Casey.....	Philadelphia.....	16	.234	7	0	5
Flint.....	Chicago.....	15	.232	2	0	6
Healy.....	Washington & Chicago.....	15	.227	1	1	8
Snyder.....	Cleveland.....	21	.192	1	6	5
Krock.....	Chicago, Ind. & Washington	17	.186	2	1	9
O'Day.....	Washington & New York.....	23	.146	5	3	6
Gruber.....	Cleveland.....	23	.101	8	0	7
Morris.....	Pittsburgh.....	19	.097	5	1	2

PITCHER'S RECORD IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

NAMES.	CLUBS.	Games Played.	Runs Scored. Ave. per Game	Runs Earned. Ave. per Game.	Percentage Base Hits off Pitcher.	Bases on Balls Ave. per Game	Struck Out. Ave. per Game.	Bases Given for Hitting Batter.	Wild Pitches.	Per cent. Field's Chances Acct'd
Beatin.	Cleveland.....	37	5.00	2.48	.250	3.83	3.48	9	10	.821
Bakeley....	".....	33	5.03	2.15	.255	3.27	3.24	8	18	.788
Buffinton..	Philadelphia.....	41	4.87	2.31	.259	2.83	3.49	2	11	.875
Boyle.....	Indianapolis.....	44	5.22	2.79	.280	2.25	2.29	9	15	.810
Crane.....	New York.....	23	5.25	2.03	.252	5.03	4.86	9	19	.591
Clarkson...	Boston.....	72	3.86	1.89	.240	2.83	4.05	16	16	.865
Casey.....	Philadelphia.....	17	5.17	2.35	.263	4.06	3.94	6	3	.787
Dwyer.....	Chicago.....	29	5.96	2.96	.270	2.69	2.48	9	15	.772
Ferson.....	Washington.....	35	5.74	2.34	.265	2.97	2.54	16	11	.782
Getzein....	Indianapolis.....	40	6.57	3.57	.281	2.55	3.50	8	17	.782
Galvin.....	Pittsburgh..	40	5.67	3.02	.281	1.92	1.72	7	14	.795
Gruber....	Cleveland.....	23	5.26	1.82	.252	3.69	2.78	7	22	.675
Gumbert....	Chicago.....	29	5.13	2.72	.262	2.58	3.38	11	9	.791
Gleason....	Philadelphia.....	25	6.88	3.20	.295	3.96	2.96	10	15	.747
Hutchinson.	Chicago.....	37	5.65	2.46	.250	3.05	4.05	10	14	.841
Haddock...	Washington.....	33	6.45	2.51	.271	3.88	3.30	10	17	.752
Healy.	Wash. and Chicago..	16	9.19	3.81	.289	3.69	4.37	6	13	.741
Keefe.....	New York.....	41	5.19	1.92	.219	3.75	5.41	18	10	.862
Keefe.....	Washington.....	26	7.11	2.61	.293	5.61	3.46	8	9	.785
Krock.....	Chi. Ind. and Wash.	17	7.70	3.82	.322	2.88	2.70	3	3	.806
Morris.....	Pittsburgh.....	18	5.94	2.94	.281	1.83	2.27	4	3	.891
Madden....	Boston.....	20	6.55	3.10	.271	3.45	3.05	13	3	.862
O'Day.....	Wash and N. York...	23	6.09	2.21	.279	4.08	2.26	11	9	.807
O'Brien....	Cleveland.....	41	5.29	2.41	.265	4.19	3.19	17	29	.755
Rusie.....	Indianapolis.....	26	6.77	3.07	.269	4.92	4.34	8	16	.732
Radbourne.	Boston.....	32	4.72	2.40	.259	2.50	2.97	7	4	.919
Staley	Pittsburgh.....	48	5.35	2.81	.264	2.52	3.54	10	29	.751
Sowders....	Pitts. and Boston ...	15	5.80	2.40	.249	3.26	3.26	7	8	.766
Sanders....	Philadelphia.....	40	5.57	2.57	.282	2.25	3.15	3	11	.784
Tener.....	Chicago.....	31	6.38	3.26	.259	3.29	3.64	9	10	.848
Welch	New York.....	40	4.78	2.31	.230	3.75	3.22	11	20	.763

BATTING AND FIELDING RECORD

Of Clubs, Members of the National League of Professional B. B. Clubs.

SEASON OF 1889.

CLUB.		BATTING.										FIELDING.						
Rank.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Times at Bat.	Runs Scored.	Ave. per Game.	Runs Earned	Ave. per Game.	First Base Hits.	Percentage.	Bases Stolen.	Ave. per Game.	Number Put Out.	Times Assisting.	Fielding Errors.	Passed Balls and Wild Pitchers.	Total Chances.	Percentage Accepted	
1	New York.....	131	83	4672	934	7.17	405	3.09	1318	.282	296	2.36	3419	1598	431	106	5554	.903
2	Boston	133	83	4625	826	6.21	345	2.59	1248	.269	317	2.38	3495	1679	396	76	5646	.916
3	Chicago.....	136	67	4851	866	6.36	438	3.22	1337	.275	239	1.75	3716	1828	437	147	6128	.904
4	Philadelphia...	130	63	4701	742	5.70	330	2.53	1247	.265	274	2.10	3438	1633	420	106	5597	.906
5	Pittsburgh.....	134	61	4728	726	5.41	343	2.56	1201	.254	233	1.74	3510	1713	386	150	5758	.907
6	Cleveland	136	61	4673	655	4.81	301	2.21	1166	.249	240	1.76	3561	1799	365	164	5889	.910
7	Indianapolis..	135	59	4878	820	6.07	384	2.84	1359	.278	251	1.86	3505	1797	418	131	5851	.906
8	Washington....	127	41	4409	632	4.97	280	2.20	1114	.252	240	1.88	3298	1620	512	159	5589	.879

Tie Games—New York, 5; Boston, 5; Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 2; Cleveland, 3; Indianapolis, 1; Washington, 3.

THE FIELDING AVERAGES.

The following record gives all the important figures of the fielding averages of Players who took part in not less than fifteen games in the Championship contests of the National League for 1889.

PITCHERS.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Chances Accepted.	PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Chances Accepted.
Radbourne.	Boston.....	32	.919	Keefe, G.....	Washington..	26	.785
Morris.....	Pittsburgh...	18	.891	Sanders.....	Philadelphia.	40	.784
Buffinton....	Philadelphia.	41	.875	Getzein.....	Indianapolis	40	.782
Clarkson....	Boston.....	72	.865	Ferson.....	Washington..	35	.752
Keefe, T.....	New York.....	41	.862	Dwyer.....	Chicago.....	29	.772
Madden.....	Boston.....	20	.852	Sowders.....	Pitts. & Bost.	15	.763
Tener.....	Chicago.....	31	.843	Welch.....	New York.....	41	.763
Hutchinson	Chicago.....	37	.841	Haddock....	Washington..	33	.753
Beatin.....	Cleveland.....	37	.821	O'Brien.....	Cleveland.....	41	.755
O'Day.....	Wash. & N.Y.	23	.807	Staley.....	Pittsburgh...	43	.751
Krock.....	Chi., Ind. & Wash.	17	.800	Gleason.....	Philadelphia.	25	.747
Galvin.....	Pittsburgh...	40	.795	Healy.....	Wash. & Chi.	15	.741
Gumbert....	Chicago.....	29	.791	Rusie.....	Indianapolis.	26	.732
Bakeley.....	Cleveland....	33	.788	Gruber.....	Cleveland.....	23	.675
Casey.....	Philadelphia.	77	.787	Crane.....	New York.....	28	.591

CATCHERS.

Bennett.....	Boston.....	80	.916	Fields.....	Pittsburgh...	16	.825
Ewing.....	New York.....	94	.894	Sutcliffe....	Cleveland.....	50	.824
Ganzell.....	Boston.....	36	.890	Milton.....	Pittsburgh...	73	.819
Darling.....	Chicago.....	35	.875	Daily.....	Indianapolis	43	.815
Daily.....	Washington..	54	.874	Carroll.....	Pittsburgh...	43	.812
Clements...	Philadelphia.	78	.857	Mack.....	Washington..	43	.799
Schriber....	Philadelphia.	48	.856	Brown.....	New York.....	30	.785
Zimmer.....	Cleveland.....	77	.843	Myers.....	Indianapolis	17	.781
Snyder.....	Cleveland....	21	.842	Kelly.....	Boston.....	16	.772
Farrell.....	Chicago.....	75	.837	Flint.....	Chicago.....	15	.769
Buckley.....	Indianapolis.	52	.833	Sommers...	Chi. & Ind....	30	.767

FIRST BASEMEN.

Anson.....	Chicago.....	134	.982	Brouthers...	Boston.....	126	.973
Beckley.....	Pittsburgh...	122	.981	Farrar.....	Philadelphia.	130	.970
Faatz.....	Cleveland....	115	.980	Hines.....	Indianapolis.	109	.964
Morrill.....	Washington..	40	.979	Carney.....	Washington..	58	.957
Connor.....	New York.....	131	.977	Mack.....	Washington..	21	.919
Shoeneck....	Indianapolis.	16	.977				

SECOND BASEMEN.

Dunlap.....	Pittsburgh ..	121	.949	Stricker	Cleveland.....	136	.932
Pfeffer.....	Chicago.....	134	.943	Quinn	Boston.....	47	.925
Bassett	Indianapolis.	126	.937	Richardson.	Boston.....	86	.923
Myers	Wash. & Phila	121	.935	Wise.....	Washington..	71	.916
Richardson.	New York.....	124	.933	Delehanty..	Philadelphia.	23	.889

THIRD BASEMEN.

Denney.....	Indianapolis.	133	.913	Whiting.....	New York.....	129	.881
Nash.....	Boston.....	127	.905	Burns	Chicago.....	136	.879
Tebeau.....	Cleveland..	136	.897	White	Pittsburgh ..	52	.871
Mulvey.....	Philadelphia.	129	.892	Irwin, A.....	Washington..	58	.868
Kuehne.....	Pittsburgh ..	75	.885	Sweeny.....	Washington..	47	.802

SHORT STOPS.

Bastian	Chicago	45	.919	Ward.....	New York.....	107	.889
Glasscock ..	Indianapolis.	131	.915	Quinn	Boston.....	63	.860
McKean.....	Cleveland.....	123	.907	Hatfield	New York.....	24	.855
Rowe.....	Pittsburgh ..	74	.896	Williamson	Chicago.....	47	.843
Hallman.....	Philadelphia.	105	.895	Wise.....	Washington..	26	.817
Irwin, A.....	Phila. & Wash	103	.892	Ryan.....	Chicago.....	29	.794
Smith	Pitts. & Bost.	117	.891				

LEFT FIELDERS.

Delehanty..	Philadelphia.	29	.956	Mack.....	Washington..	33	.905
Richardson.	Boston.....	46	.941	Brown.....	Boston.....	88	.901
Wilmot	Washington..	107	.919	Van Haltren	Chicago.....	130	.898
Twitcnell ..	Cleveland.....	134	.916	O'Rourke ...	New York	128	.892
Wood	Philadelphia.	91	.915	Fields	Pittsburgh ...	58	.859
Seery	Indianapolis.	127	.909				

CENTER FIELDERS.

Gilks	Cleveland.....	29	1.000	Johnston....	Boston.....	131	.914
Fogarty	Philadelphia.	128	.960	Sullivan.....	Indianapolis.	64	.910
McMeer	Cleveland	109	.955	Hoy	Washington..	121	.890
Miller	Pittsburgh ..	25	.934	Andrews	Phila. & Ind.	49	.864
Ryan	Chicago	106	.926	Carroll	Pittsburgh ...	39	.867
Hanlon.....	Pittsburgh....	115	.919	Gove.....	New York.....	119	.863

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Maul	Pittsburgh....	61	.946	Thompson ..	Philadelphia.	128	.091
Sunday	Pittsburgh....	80	.945	Tiernau ...	New York.....	122	.896
Ganzell	Boston.....	21	.943	Luffy.....	Chicago.....	120	.894
Radford	Cleveland.....	136	.942	Farrell	Chicago.....	25	.892
McGeachy...	Indianapolis	131	.918	Beecher	Washington..	39	.860
Myers	Indianapolis.	22	.909	Kelly	Boston.....	19	.848
Shock.....	Washington..	29	.905	Carney	Washington..	16	.786

THE BATTING AVERAGES OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN 1889.

Appended are the official figures of the batting averages of the American Association in their championship contests of 1889. The tables include only the needed figures, leaving out an unnecessary amount of details which have hitherto taken up valuable space. There should be a column added to this table showing the averages of runs brought on by safe and sacrifice hits; but there are no figures for data in the scoring rules admitting of such averages. The first table gives the averages of the batsmen who played in 100 games and over; the second gives that of those who played in 50 games and over; the third in 25 games and over, and respectively less than 100, and less than 50. The last table is that of fifteen games, the official limit.

ONE HUNDRED GAMES AND OVER.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Percentage of Base Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	Runs Scored.
Tucker.....	Baltimore.....	134	.375	61	40	101
Holliday.....	Cincinnati.....	135	.343	51	24	107
O'Neill.....	St. Louis.....	133	.337	29	43	125
Stovey.....	Athletic.....	138	.330	115	33	154
Lyons.....	Athletic.....	131	.327	11	32	131
Orr.....	Columbus.....	134	.325	6	36	70
Larkin.....	Athletic.....	133	.324	10	35	108
Burns.....	Brooklyn.....	132	.316	37	32	104
Shindle.....	Baltimore.....	138	.315	58	40	125
Bierbauer.....	Athletic.....	130	.313	26	27	78
O'Brien.....	Brooklyn.....	136	.312	103	21	144
Purcell.....	Athletic.....	130	.306	22	27	71
Marr.....	Columbus.....	139	.303	31	25	108
Burns.....	Kansas City.....	133	.303	52	38	103
Hamilton.....	Kansas City.....	137	.301	117	25	145
McCarthy.....	St. Louis.....	140	.297	59	38	136
Beard.....	Cincinnati.....	141	.293	39	48	96
Wolf.....	Louisville.....	130	.291	18	28	74
Weaver.....	Louisville.....	124	.290	22	23	62
Stearns.....	Kansas City.....	139	.288	59	39	95
Comiskey.....	St. Louis.....	137	.288	71	40	105
Foutz.....	Brooklyn.....	138	.286	50	37	121
Johnson.....	Columbus.....	117	.285	38	24	92
Long.....	Kansas City.....	136	.280	91	13	137
Griffin.....	Baltimore.....	137	.280	43	18	152
McTamany.....	Columbus.....	139	.279	45	12	113
Welch.....	Athletic.....	125	.273	92	23	131
O'Connor.....	Columbus.....	107	.269	29	18	68
McPhee.....	Cincinnati.....	135	.269	66	30	110
Collins.....	Brooklyn.....	138	.268	81	46	139
Shannon.....	Louisville.....	120	.264	27	26	91
Reilly.....	Cincinnati.....	111	.261	49	15	84

ASSOCIATION BATTING AVERAGES—Continued.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Percentage of Base Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	Runs Scored.
Corkhill.....	Brooklyn.....	138	.258	30	29	90
Carpenter.....	Cincinnati.....	123	.257	46	22	67
Tebeau.....	Cincinnati.....	135	.255	69	33	111
Daily.....	Columbus.....	137	.254	51	33	104
Latham.....	St. Louis.....	118	.254	83	29	108
Pinkney.....	Brooklyn.....	138	.253	58	23	104
Fennelly.....	Athletic.....	138	.248	20	26	69
Nicol.....	Cincinnati.....	122	.246	81	27	81
Duffee.....	St. Louis.....	137	.245	22	29	93
Raymond.....	Louisville.....	130	.241	21	26	58
Mack.....	Baltimore.....	136	.236	25	35	87
Emith.....	Brooklyn.....	121	.233	37	19	89
Fuller.....	St. Louis.....	140	.228	46	36	87
Hornung.....	Baltimore.....	135	.227	43	33	70
Sommer.....	Baltimore.....	106	.224	16	19	49
Greenwood.....	Columbus.....	118	.219	40	19	63
Tomney.....	Louisville.....	112	.215	26	14	60
Robinson.....	St. Louis.....	132	.210	42	26	99
Manning.....	Kansas City.....	132	.204	62	35	68
Esterdav.....	Columbus.....	105	.175	14	15	44

FROM FIFTY GAMES UP TO ONE HUNDRED.

PLAYERS	CLUBS.	Games.	Percentage of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	No. of Runs.
Milligan.....	St. Louis.....	72	.370	13	3	54
Mullane.....	Cincinnati.....	62	.307	9	29	53
Kilroy.....	Baltimore.....	65	.290	5	10	33
Keenan.....	Cincinnati.....	67	.287	19	23	52
Stratton.....	Louisville.....	62	.285	6	10	30
Hecker.....	Louisville.....	82	.277	13	16	42
Carruthers.....	Brooklyn.....	57	.269	11	15	45
Earle.....	Cincinnati.....	53	.269	12	27	37
Duryea.....	Cincinnati.....	55	.268	7	5	37
Clark.....	Brooklyn.....	53	.265	14	22	32
Davis.....	Kansas City and St. Louis...	64	.254	16	22	42
Ehret.....	Louisville.....	67	.253	12	5	26
Browning.....	Louisville.....	83	.253	26	23	39
Boyle.....	St. Louis.....	99	.250	23	6	58
Visner.....	Brooklyn.....	80	.249	12	16	57
Baldwin.....	Cincinnati.....	60	.248	10	8	34
Hoover.....	Kansas City.....	71	.247	11	7	45
Robinson.....	Athletic.....	69	.242	6	9	31
Donohue.....	Kansas City.....	67	.238	17	10	30

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Runs.
Cook.....	Louisville.....	81	.236	12	11	33
King.....	St. Louis.....	55	.234	6	3	37
Vaughn.....	Louisville.....	90	.233	25	11	40
Cross.....	Athletic.....	55	.226	11	10	25
Alvord.....	Kansas City.....	50	.221	9	5	23
Chamberlain.....	St. Louis.....	53	.197	15	3	19
Baldwin.....	Columbus.....	64	.182	10	2	19
Tate.....	Baltimore.....	72	.178	15	3	28
Quinn.....	Baltimore.....	54	.174	13	6	17
Swartzel.....	Kansas City.....	52	.151	14	7	18
Foreman.....	Baltimore.....	54	.140	6	9	18
Weyhing.....	Athletic.....	53	.135	12	4	15

FROM TWENTY-FIVE GAMES UP TO FIFTY

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Percentage of Base Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	Runs Scored.
Ray.....	Baltimore.....	27	.330	5	7	19
Terry.....	Brooklyn.....	48	.293	7	13	29
McGarr.....	Kansas City and Baltimore..	28	.278	4	12	23
Barkley.....	Kansas City.....	45	.277	9	9	36
Kappell.....	Columbus.....	46	.269	3	12	25
Smith.....	Cincinnati.....	28	.259	1	0	12
Sowders.....	Kansas City.....	28	.230	6	1	10
Stivitts.....	St. Louis.....	26	.228	2	0	10
Pickett.....	Kansas City.....	41	.223	10	9	20
Peeples.....	Columbus.....	28	.223	4	3	13
Seward.....	Athletic.....	45	.219	7	7	22
Cunningham.....	Baltimore.....	40	.214	9	3	12
Brennan.....	Athletic.....	31	.214	9	8	12
Widner.....	Columbus.....	40	.209	7	7	17
Conway.....	Kansas City.....	41	.208	4	0	14
Farrell.....	Baltimore.....	42	.204	11	14	26
Carl.....	Louisville.....	25	.202	10	0	13
Mattimore.....	Athletic and Kansas City....	42	.200	11	8	17
Gunson.....	Kansas City.....	34	.198	4	1	15
Gastright.....	Columbus.....	31	.183	4	0	5
Holland.....	Baltimore.....	40	.182	4	4	13
Ewing, J.....	Louisville.....	41	.179	12	5	12
Lovett.....	Brooklyn.....	30	.178	7	5	17
Galligan.....	Louisville.....	31	.167	7	2	6
Bushong.....	Brooklyn.....	25	.163	3	3	15
Viau.....	Cincinnati.....	47	.145	7	6	14
McMahon.....	Athletic.....	30	.143	4	1	9
Bligh.....	Columbus.....	27	.126	7	2	6

FROM FIFTEEN GAMES TO TWENTY-FIVE.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Runs.
Fulmer.....	Baltimore.....	16	.278	3	1	11
Ramsey.....	Louisville and St. Louis.....	23	.260	3	2	5
Flanigan.....	Louisville.....	23	.247	4	1	11
McCarthy.....	Kansas City.....	20	.241	5	4	12
Dowie.....	Baltimore.....	20	.240	5	5	13
Hughes.....	Brooklyn.....	19	.179	4	0	4
Ryan.....	Louisville.....	21	.163	0	1	7
Kautz.....	Baltimore.....	21	.158	5	1	6
Mays.....	Columbus.....	22	.155	5	1	4

THE FIELDING AVERAGES.

The following are the fielding averages of those Players of the American Association Clubs who took part in fifteen games and over during the Championship season of 1899.

CATCHERS.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Chances Accepted.	PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Chances Accepted.
Cross.....	Athletic.....	55	.952	Hoover.....	Kansas City	66	.911
Keenan.....	Cincinnati..	67	.950	Peebles.....	Columbus...	21	.910
Boyle.....	St. Louis.....	82	.948	Donohue...	Kansas City	46	.906
O'Connor.....	Columbus...	84	.946	Vaughn.....	Louisville...	57	.899
Robinson...	Athletic.....	69	.939	Bushong....	Brooklyn....	25	.898
Tate.....	Baltimore...	62	.934	Earle.....	Cincinnati..	24	.880
Bligh.....	Columbus...	27	.933	Visner.....	Brooklyn....	53	.876
Milligan.....	St. Louis....	67	.929	Gunson.....	Kansas City	32	.865
Baldwin.....	Cincinnati..	55	.929	Clark.....	Brooklyn....	53	.855
Quinn.....	Baltimore...	54	.924	Cantz.....	Baltimore...	19	.850
Cook.....	Louisville..	73	.918				

PITCHERS.

Carruthers..	Brooklyn....	55	.977	Weyhing ...	Athletic.....	53	.914
Hughes	Brooklyn....	19	.976	{ Baldwin.....	Columbus ..	63	.912
Ewing.....	Louisville...	40	.967	{ Seward.....	Athletic.....	38	.912
King	St. Louis....	54	.962	{ Gastright ...	Columbus. .	31	.909
Chamberl'n	St. Louis....	53	.953	{ Stivit's	St. Louis....	25	.909
Lovett	Brooklyn ...	30	.937	Ehret	Louisville...	47	.899
Swartzell ..	Kansas City	48	.934	{ Duryea.....	Cincinnati..	54	.892
Mays.	Columbus...	22	.932	{ Stratton.....	Louisville...	19	.892
Kilroy.....	Baltimore...	59	.930	Terry.....	Brooklyn ...	40	.880
Viau	Cincinnati..	47	.927	Widner.....	Columbus ..	39	.878
Hecker	Louisville...	17	.925	Foreman ...	Baltimore...	51	.866
{ Conway	Kansas City	41	.922	{ Smith.....	Cincinnati..	23	.833
{ Cun'in'ham	Baltimore ..	37	.922	{ Sowders.....	Kansas City	26	.833
McMahon....	Athletic.....	29	.919	Ramsey.....	Lou. & St. L.	23	.787
Mullane	Cincinnati..	29	.914				

FIRST BASEMEN.

Orr.....	Columbus...	134	.985	Comiskey ...	St. Louis....	134	.973
Reilly	Cincinnati..	109	.982	Stearns	Kansas City	135	.971
Keenan.....	Cincinnati..	20	.977	Hecker... ..	Louisville...	66	.969
Foutz	Brooklyn ...	134	.976	Tucker.....	Baltimore ..	123	.967
Larkin	Athletic.....	132	.975	Flanigan....	Louisville...	23	.949

SECOND BASEMEN.

McPhee.	Cincinnati..	135	.958	Shannon	Louisville...	120	.912
Bierbauer ...	Athletic.....	130	.947	Mack.	Baltimore...	135	.908
Collins	Brooklyn ...	138	.927	Manning	Kansas City	63	.901
Barkley	Kansas City	41	.920	Robinson ...	St. Louis....	132	.889
Greenwood..	Columbus ..	118	.914				

THIRD BASEMEN.

{ Pinkney.....	Brooklyn....	138	.894	Johnson.....	Columbus...	71	.864
{ Kappell	Columbus...	23	.894	Lyons	Athletic.....	131	.858
Raymond....	Louisville...	129	.889	Marr.....	Columbus...	67	.853
Latham	St. Louis....	116	.887	Carpenter ...	Cincinnati..	121	.850
Alvord.....	Kansas City	34	.876	Davis	K. Cy. & St. L.	62	.824
Shindle.	Baltimore ..	138	.875				

SHORT STOPS.

Fuller	St. Louis....	140	.911	Marr.....	Columbus...	27	.861
Farrell.....	Baltimore...	42	.899	Tomney.....	Louisville...	112	.859
{ Beard	Cincinnati..	141	.894	Holland	Baltimore...	39	.846
{ Smith.....	Brooklyn ...	120	.894	Griffin.....	Baltimore...	24	.837
{ Easterday..	Columbus...	100	.894	Ray.....	Baltimore ..	21	.787
Long	Kansas City	129	.893	Kappell.....	Columbus ..	24	.786
Fennelly	Athletic.....	138	.873				

LEFT FIELDERS.

Manning.....	Kansas City	69	.937	Galligan.....	Louisville...	31	.90 ⁴
O Neil.....	St. Louis.....	133	.935	Browning ...	Louisville...	83	.90 ³
Horaung	Baltimore...	134	.915	Tebeau	Cincinnati...	134	.88 ¹
O'Brien	Brooklyn.....	136	.912	Mattimore..	Ath.&K.Cty	20	.86 ⁴
Stovey	Athletic	138	.911	Daily	Columbus...	137	.84 ⁹
Pickett.....	Kansas City	23	.910				

CENTER FIELDERS.

Corkhill	Brooklyn ...	138	.951	Weaver	Louisville...	122	.917
Duffee.....	St. Louis.....	132	.935	Burns	Kansas City	132	.916
Holliday	Cincinnati..	135	.922	Griffin.....	Baltimore ..	109	.915
Welch.....	Athletic	125	.920	McTamany.	Columbus ..	139	.904

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Wolf.....	Louisville...	85	.951	Burns	Brooklyn.....	114	.908
Visner.....	Brooklyn.....	27	.949	McCarthy...	St. Louis.....	139	.905
Dowie.....	Baltimore...	20	.947	Hamilton ...	Kansas City	131	.902
Sommer.....	Baltimore...	100	.939	Purcell	Athletic.....	130	.898
Earle	Cincinnati..	22	.916	Johnson.....	Columbus...	44	.843
Nicol	Cincinnati..	114	.909	Marr.....	Columbus...	45	.842

CLUB BATTING RECORD.

CLUBS.	No. of Games.	No. of Times at Bat.	No. of Runs.	No of Base Hits.	No. of Sacrifice Hits	No. of Stolen Bases.	Average Base Hits to Times at Bat.
Athletic.....	138	4,838	876	1,350	266	346	.279
Cincinnati.....	141	4,842	898	1,322	266	500	.273
{ Brooklyn.....	138	4,800	995	1,289	272	473	.269
{ St. Louis.....	140	4,939	959	1,327	309	373	.269
Columbus.....	139	4,824	779	1,243	229	308	.258
Baltimore	139	4,754	791	1,211	271	319	.255
Kansas City.....	139	4,948	850	1,258	270	470	.254
Louisville.....	140	4,953	632	1,249	258	209	.252
Totals.....		38,898	6,780	10,249	2,141	2,998	.264

CLUB FIELDING RECORD.

CLUBS.	No. of Games.	No. of Put Outs.	No. of Assists.	No. of Errors.	Total Chances Offered.	Total Chances Accepted.	Per Cent. of Chances Accepted.
{ Cincinnati.....	141	3,723	1,807	435	5,965	5,530	.927
{ St. Louis.....	140	3,711	1,782	434	5,927	5,493	.927
Brooklyn.....	138	3,635	1,775	434	5,844	5,410	.928
Athletic.....	138	3,595	1,857	451	5,903	5,452	.924
Columbus.....	139	3,591	1,794	493	5,678	5,385	.916
Baltimore.....	139	3,558	1,678	515	5,751	5,236	.910
Louisville.....	140	3,674	2,046	578	6,298	5,720	.908
Kansas City.....	139	3,609	1,842	585	6,036	5,451	.903
Totals.....	.....	29 096	14,581	3,925	47,602	43,677	.918

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES FROM 1884 TO 1889.

The base ball championship of the United States necessarily includes that of the entire world, though the time will come when Australia will step in as a rival, and after that country will come Great Britain; but all that is for the future. At present the only recognized competitors for the United States championship in base ball are the champion teams of the National League and the American Association; and the supplementary series of games to decide the question of the world's championship are now the closing feature of each season's championship contests, this short but decisive campaign beginning and ending in October. The brief history of these supplementary championship contests extends from 1884 to 1889 thus far, but it is only within the past three years that they have been officially recognized. Practically they began in 1884, up to which year the League and American champions were content to remain as they were, viz: Champions only of their respective organizations.

In 1884, however, the Providence Club having won the League championship, and the Metropolitans that of the American Association, it was decided to play a series of games at the Polo Grounds in October of that year to settle the mooted point as to which team was to be entitled to the credit of being champions of the United States, and as the Providence team was an easy victor they won the honors for 1884. The record of the three games played, which were in reality the first of the series of world's championship contests, is as follows:

SERIES OF 1884.

Oct. 23,	Providence vs. Metropolitan, at the Polo Grounds.....	6—0
Oct. 24,	“ “ “ “ “	3—1
Oct. 25,	“ “ “ “ “	12—2

In 1885 the Chicago Club won the League pennant and the St. Louis Club that of the Association, and by this time the world's series had come to be regarded with growing interest and the series of best out of seven games arranged to be played between the Chicago and St. Louis championship teams became a feature of the season's campaign and drew a large patronage. In this second series of the supplementary championship games a prize of \$1,000 was competed for, but a dispute in one game led to a forfeiture, and as one of the seven games was drawn, and

each club was credited with three victories, the prize was divided equally. The record of the series is as follows:

SERIES OF 1885.

Oct. 14, St. Louis vs. Chicago at St. Louis (8 innings).....	5-5
Oct. 15, Chicago vs. St. Louis at St. Louis, (6 innings), forfeited.....	5-4
Oct. 16, St. Louis vs. Chicago at St. Louis.....	7-4
Oct. 17, St. Louis vs. Chicago at St. Louis.....	3-2
Oct. 22, Chicago vs St. Louis at Pittsburgh (7 innings).....	9-2
Oct. 23, Chicago vs St. Louis at Cincinnati.....	9-2
Oct. 24, St. Louis vs. Chicago at Cincinnati.....	13-4

Total victories for Chicago, 3; for St. Louis, 3, with one game drawn.
Total runs scored by Chicago, 43; by St. Louis, 41.

It will be seen that the Chicago Club had a little the best of it in making the most runs.

SERIES OF 1886.

In 1886, as both clubs were again successful in winning their respective pennants, they again came together in October of that year for the world's championship, and this time the St. Louis Club bore off the honors. By this time too, the world's series of games had become established as the closing series of each season's campaign, and they were more largely attended each season. The record of the series of this year follows:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	Innings.	Score.
Oct. 18	Chicago v. St. Louis	Chicago.....	Clarkson..... Foutz	..	6-0
" 19	St. Louis v. Chicago	Chicago.....	Caruthers.. McCormick	..	12-0
" 20	Chicago v. St. Louis	Chicago.....	Clarkson.... Caruthers	..	11-4
" 21	St. Louis v. Chicago	St. Louis....	Foutz..... Clarkson	..	8-5
" 22	" " "	St. Louis....	Hudson..... Ryan	..	10-3
" 23	" " "	St. Louis....	Caruthers.... Clarkson	10	4-3

Caruthers and Clarkson (10 innings); score, 4-3.
Total runs for St. Louis, 38; for Chicago, 29.

It will be seen that pitchers Clarkson and Caruthers shared the pitching honors in the decisive series, each winning and losing a game.

SERIES OF 1887.

In 1887 the world's series had become so important in public estimation, and the demand to witness the games so great that the

two champion clubs of that year—the Detroit and St. Louis—decided to play an extended series of fifteen games, and of these the Detroit club won eleven, the St. Louis winning but two out of the first nine games, Caruthers winning all the St. Louis games, Foutz pitching in four of the defeats, and King in three. The record of the series is as follows:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	Innings.	Score
Oct. 10	St. Louis v. Detroit	St. Louis....	Caruthers....Getzein ..	6-1	
" 11	Detroit v. St. Louis	St. Louis....	Conway....Foutz ..	5-3	
" 12	" "	Detroit	Getzein....Caruthers 13	2-1	
" 13	" "	Pittsburg ..	Baldwin....King ..	8-0	
" 14	St. Louis v. Detroit	Brooklyn ...	Caruthers....Conway ..	5-2	
" 15	Detroit v. St. Louis	New York....	Getzein.....Foutz ..	9-0	
" 17	" "	Philadelphia..	Baldwin....Caruthers ..	3-1	
" 18	" "	Boston	Baldwin ... Caruthers ..	9-2	
" 19	" "	Philadelphia..	Conway.....King ..	4-2	
" 21	St. Louis v. Detroit	Washington...	Caruthers....Getzein ..	11-4	
" 21	Detroit v. St. Louis	Baltimore ...	Baldwin.....Foutz ..	13-3	
" 22	" "	Baltimore ...	Baldwin.....Foutz ..	13-3	
" 24	" "	Detroit.....	Baldwin ... Caruthers ..	6-3	
" 25	" "	Chicago.....	Getzein ... King ..	4-3	
" 26	St. Louis v. Detroit	St. Louis....	Caruthers....Baldwin ..	9-2	

This series of contests and the patronage extended fully established the world's series as a regular closing campaign for the United States championship, and now the world's series is regarded as the most interesting of the annual campaign, and as an additional incentive to the clubs of the League and the Association to strive for their respective championship honors.

SERIES OF 1888.

In 1888, as St. Louis again won the Association pennant, they had new opponents to face in the team of the League champions of New York, and the St. Louis Browns were knocked out with greater ease by the Giants than they had been by the great batting team of Detroit in 1887. This time the Browns were deprived of the services of Caruthers, and Chamberlain proved to be a poor substitute that season, though he has greatly improved since. The result of the contest was that the Giants led their opponents in the first six games by five games to one, and having virtually won the honors then, they almost allowed the remaining games to go by default, Keefe and Ward not playing after the sixth game. The record is as follows:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	Innings.	Score.
Oct. 16	N. York v. St. Louis	New York....	Keefe.....King	..	2-1
" 17	St. Louis v. N. York	New York....	Chamberlain...Welch	..	3-0
" 18	N. York v. St. Louis	New York....	Keefe.....King	..	4-2
" 19	" "	Brooklyn....	Crane...Chamberlain	..	6-3
" 20	" "	New York....	Keefe.....King	..	6-4
" 22	" "	Philadelphia..	Welch...Chamberlain	..	12-5
" 24	St. Louis v. N. York	St. Louis....	King.....Crane	..	7-5
" 25	N. York v. St. Louis	St. Louis....	King....Chamberlain	..	11-3
" 26	St. Louis v. N. York	St. Louis....	King.....George	10	14-11
" 27	" "	St. Louis....	Chamberlain, Titcomb, Hatfield....	..	18-7

Total Runs—New York, 64; St. Louis, 60.

Pitchers' Victories—Keefe, 4; Welch, 1; King, 2; Chamberlain, 2; Crane, 1;

Pitchers' defeats—Keefe, 0; Welch, 1; Crane, 1; Titcomb, 1; King, 3; Chamberlain, 3.

Keefe bore off the pitching honors, he not pitching in a single defeat.

Keefe bore off the pitching honors, he not pitching in a single defeat.

SERIES OF 1889.

The world's championship series of 1889 brought a new competitor in the arena, in the Brooklyn Club, the American champions of that year, and these contests attracted wider attention and a larger patronage than any of the preceding series. The contests were confined to New York and Brooklyn, and the latter city gave the best patronage to the games. There were but nine games played, the rule governing the games giving the championship to the winner of the first six games out of the series of ten. The record of the games is as follows:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Place.	Pitchers.	Score.	Innings.	Attendance.
Oct 18	Brooklyn v. N York	N York.	Terry.....Keefe	12-10	8	8,448
" 19	N.York v. Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Crane.....Caruthers	6-2	9	16,172
" 22	Brooklyn v. N.York	N. York.	{ Hughes, Caruth'rs { Welch....O'Day {	8-7	8	5,181
" 23	Brooklyn v. N.York	Brooklyn	Terry.....Crane	10-7	8	3,045
" 24	N.York v. Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Crane.....Caruthers	11-3	9	2,901
" 25	N.York v. Brooklyn	N. York.	O'Day.....Terry	2-1	11	2,556
" 26	N.York v. Brooklyn	N. York.	{ Crane, Keefe, Lo- { vett.. Caruthers {	11-7	9	3,312
" 28	N.York v. Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Crane..Terry..Foutz	16-7	9	2,584
" 29	N.York v. Brooklyn	N. York.	O'Day.....Terry	3-2	9	3,057

The attendance at the four games played in Brooklyn reached a total of 24,702; and at the five games played at New York a total of 22,554, making a grand total of 47,256 for the nine games at fifty cents admission.

The batting and fielding averages of those who played in a majority of the nine games were as follows:

NEW YORK.				BROOKLYN.			
Players.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Fielding Average.	Players.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Fielding Average.
Ward, ss.....	9	.417	.911	Collins 2b.....	9	.343	.922
O'Rourke, lf.....	9	.389	.947	Pinkney, 3b.....	9	.258	.943
Connor, 1b.....	9	.333	.978	Foutz, 1b.....	9	.257	.889
Gore, cf.....	5	.333	.700	Brown, rf.....	9	.229	.800
Richardson, 2b....	9	.278	.875	Smith, ss.....	8	.192	.800
Tiernan, rf.....	9	.263	.923	Terry, p.....	5	.167	1.000
Ewing, c.....	8	.250	.857	Corkhill, cf.....	8	.154	.960
Whitney, 3b.....	9	.229	.919	O'Brien, lf....	9	.129	.909
Crane, p.....	5	.176	.909	Visner, c.....	5	.125	.727

O'Day played in three games; Keefe in 2; and Brown and Welch in but one game each. Caruthers played in 4 games; Clark in 4; Bushong in 3; and Hughes, Lovett and Davis in but one each. Keefe's batting average was .500; Welch's .333; Slattery's .187; Brown's .600, and O'Day's .143. Caruthers' batting average was .250; Clark's .417; Hughes' .333, and the other three nothing. Clark's fielding average was .913.

New York's batting average was .301 and Brooklyn's .216. The former's club fielding average was .914, and the latter's .905.

The financial exhibit of the series of 1888 and 1887 is given below as a matter of reference.

The series of 1888 shows the appended record of receipts:

Where Played.	When Played	Receipts.
New York City.....	Tuesday, Oct. 16.....	\$2,876 50.
	Wednesday, Oct. 17.....	3,375 50
	Thursday, Oct. 18.....	3,530 00
	Friday, Oct. 19.....	1,562 00
Brooklyn	Saturday, Oct. 20.....	5,624 50
New York City.....	Monday, Oct. 22.....	1,781 60
Philadelphia.....	Wednesday, Oct. 24.....	2,024 00
St. Louis.....	Thursday, Oct. 25.....	2,365 00
	Friday, Oct. 26.....	411 00
	Saturday, Oct. 27.....	212 00
Total,		\$24,262 10
Total expenses.....		8,000 00
Total amount divided.....		16,362 10
Fifty per cent. each amounted to.....		8,181 05

The following shows the figures for the series between St. Louis and Detroit in 1887:

RECEIPTS.—At St. Louis, \$9,000; Detroit, \$6,750; Pittsburgh, \$2,300; Brooklyn, \$5,800; New York, \$4,100; Philadelphia, \$8,000; Washington, \$800; Boston, \$3,100; Baltimore, \$2,000; Chicago, \$200; total \$42,000. The expense of the trip was \$18,000, leaving a balance of \$24,000. This was divided evenly, so that St. Louis received \$12,000 and Detroit \$12,000.

Of the New York's share of the receipts, \$200 was paid to each of their eighteen players, reducing the club's profits by some \$3,600. The general expense account includes traveling expenses and advertising for both clubs.

THE ATTENDANCE AT GAMES.

The Brooklyn Club in 1889 led every other club in the arena in point of the number of spectators gathered at their games at Washington Park and Ridgewood. At the sixty-nine games played there were 352,690 present, or fully 50,000 more than have before attended any one club's games in a season. Had the St. Louis Club played its full quota of ten games, it is probable that these figures would have been increased by 25,000.

The Decoration day attendance at the games of the leading professional organizations were as follows: League, 41,446, American Association, 42,132; International Association, 20,222; Atlantic Association, 15,664. The recapitulation figures are as follows:

	Morn- ing.	After- noon.	Total for day.
The National League.....	14,459	26,987	41,446
The American Association.....	11,424	30,708	42,132
The International League	4,500	15,734	20,222
The Atlantic Association.....	5,732	9,932	15,664
Totals	36,115	82,351	119,464

THE BASE BALL TOUR OF THE WORLD.

THE TRIP TO AUSTRALIA IN 1888—THE TOUR OF EUROPE IN 1889.

No event in the annals of our American national game, approaches the base ball trip around the world made by the two professional teams of American base ball players during the winter of 1888 and '89. It was a bold and plucky enterprise, well calculated to advance the interests and welfare of the game, and promote its popularity in countries where it was before comparatively unknown. It was undertaken at the risk of great financial loss, but fortunately for Mr. Spalding the outcome, though not profitable as far as the gate receipts were concerned, was marked by but a small loss—the expenses exceeding the receipts by about \$5,000—while the gain to the game at large, and to the reputation

of the business nouse of the Spalding Brothers was certainly worth all the outlay incurred. This grand tour of the world by Spalding's base ball missionaries, did in six short months what as many years under ordinary circumstances would have failed to accomplish.

The party of tourists which started from Chicago on their journey to Australia on October 20, 1888, met with an enthusiastic welcome on their route to San Francisco, and in that city they were given a reception on their arrival and a send-off on their departure for Australia, unequaled in the history of the game on the Pacific coast. The teams, when they left San Francisco on November 18, 1888, included the following players:

CHICAGO TEAM		ALL AMERICAN TEAM.	
A. C. Anson, Capt. and 1st baseman.		J. M. Ward, Capt. and short stop.	
N. F. Pfeffer, 2d baseman.		F. H. Carroll 1st baseman.	
Thos. Burns, 3d baseman.		J. Manning, 2d baseman.	
E. N. Williamson, short stop.		G. A. Wood, 3d baseman.	
M. Sullivan, left fielder.		J. Fogarty, left fielder.	
Jas. Ryan, center fielder.		E. Hanlon, center fielder.	
R. Pettitt, right fielder.		Thos. Brown, right fielder	
Thos. P. Daly, catcher.		Wm. Earle, catcher.	
J. K. Tener, { pitchers.		John Healy, { pitchers.	
M. Baldwin, }		E. N. Crane, }	

Carroll also acted as change catcher. The All America team included players from the League clubs of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Indianapolis, and from the American Association clubs of Cincinnati and Kansas City. Mr. A. G. Spalding stood at the head of the tourist party, with Mr. Leigh S. Lynch as his business manager, and H. H. Simpson as assistant Mr. J. K. Tener being the treasurer and cashier.

The record of the series of games played by the two teams—Chicago and All America—en route to San Francisco and while in that city, is appended:

Date.	Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	Score.
Oct. 20	Chicago vs. America	Chicago.....	Spalding, Hutchins'n	11-6
" 21	" " "	St. Paul.....	Baldwin, Healy.....	8-5
" 22	" " "	Minneapolis....	Baldwin, Healy.....	1-0
" 22	America vs Chicago	" "	VanHaltren, Tener..	6-3
" 23	Chicago vs. America	Cedar Rapids....	Tener, Hutchinson..	6-5
" 24	America vs. Chicago	Des Moines....	Hutchinson. Baldwin	3-2
" 25	" " "	Omaha.....	Healy, Ryan.....	12-2
" 26	Chicago vs. America	Hastings.....	Baldwin, VanHaltren	8-4
" 27	" " "	Denver.....	Tener, Healy.....	16-2
" 28	America vs. Chicago	" "	Crane, Baldwin.....	9-8
" 29	Chicago vs. America	Col'rado Springs	Ryan, Healy.....	3-9
" 31	America vs. Chicago	Salt Lake City.	Crane, Tener.....	19-3
Nov. 1	" " "	" " "	Healy, Baldwin.....	10-3
" 4	" " "	San Francisco...	" " "	4-4
" 11	" " "	" " "	Van Haltren, Tener..	9-6
" 14	Chicago vs. America	Los Angeles....	Baldwin, Healy.....	5-0
" 15	America vs. Chicago	" " "	Crane, Tener...	7-4

The record of the games played by the two teams with outside clubs en route to San Francisco and in California is as follows:

DATE.	CLUBS.	CITIES.	PITCHERS.	Score.
Oct. 21	St. Paul vs. Chicago.	St. Paul.....	Duryea, Tener.....	8—5
Nov. 6	Haverly vs. America.	San Francisco.	Anderson, Crane...	12—5
" 8	Chicago vs. Stockton.	Stockton..	Tener, Harper.....	2—2
" 8	Pioneer vs. America.	San Francisco.	Purcell, Healy	9—4
" 9	America vs. Stockton.	Stockton.....	Crane, Baker	16—1
" 10	Chicago vs. Haverly..	San Francisco.	Baldwin, Inal	6—1

While en route to Australia the tourists stopped at Honolulu, where they were given a public reception by King Kalakaua, but their first game played after they had left California was at Auckland, New Zealand, where they first realized what a cordial reception the Australasians had prepared for them. On their arrival at Sydney, and afterward at Melbourne, the hearty welcome accorded them, not only as ball players but as representatives of the great Western Republic, was such as to surpass all their anticipations, the heartiness of the greeting, the boundless hospitality and the crowded attendance at their games imparting to their visit a brilliancy of success which fully remunerated Mr. Spalding for all the pecuniary risks he had incurred by the trip. It was originally intended to have made the tour of the Colonies a more extended one than was afterward found possible, and so the sojourn of the players on the Australian continent ended sooner than anticipated, only four cities being visited instead of eight or ten, as laid out. The corrected record of the victories and defeats of the two teams after leaving San Francisco is as follows:

1888.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	WINNERS.	Score.
Dec. 10	Auckland.....	Baldwin, Crane	Chicago.....	22—13
" 15	Sydney.....	Healy, Tener.....	America.....	5—4
" 17	Sydney.....	Healy, Baldwin.....	America.....	7—5
" 19	Sydney.....	Healy, Tener.....	America.....	6—3
" 22	Melbourne.....	Tener, Crane.....	Chicago.....	5—3
" 24	Melbourne.....	Baldwin, Crane	Chicago.....	5—3
" 24	Melbourne.....	Healy, Tener.....	America.....	15—13
" 26	Adelaide.....	Healy, Tener	America.....	19—14
" 27	Adelaide.....	Baldwin, Healy.....	Chicago.....	12—9
" 28	Adelaide.....	Ryan, Simpson.....	Chicago.....	11—4
" 29	Ballarat.....	Healy, Baldwin.....	America.....	11—7

1889.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	WINNERS.	Score.
Jan. 1	Melbourne.....	Tener, Healy.....	Chicago.....	14—7
" 1	Melbourne.....	Baldwin, Crane.....	Chicago.....	9—4
" 3	Melbourne.....	Baldwin, Crane.....	Chicago.....	5—0

Victories for America, 6; victories for Chicago, 8.

The record of the victories and defeats scored since the two teams left Australia is as follows:

1889.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	WINNERS.	Score
Feb. 9	Cairo, Egypt, Pyramids.....	Healy, Tener....	America..	10-6
" 19	Naples, Italy.....	Healy, Baldwin.	America..	8-2
" 23	Rome, ".....	Tener, Crane....	Chicago..	3-2
" 25	Florence, ".....	Healy, Baldwin.	America..	7-4
March 8	Paris, France.....	Crane, Tener....	America..	7-6
" 12	London, England.....	Baldwin, Healy.	Chicago..	7-4
" 13	London, ".....	Crane, Tener....	America..	7-6
" 14	London, ".....	Healy, Baldwin.	America..	5-3
" 15	Bristol, ".....	Ryan, Crane....	Chicago..	10-3
" 16	Layton, ".....	Baldwin, Crane.	Chicago..	12-5
" 19	Sheffield, ".....	Tener, Crane....	America..	10-0
" 20	Bradford, ".....	Baldwin, Healy.	Chicago..	6-3
" 21	Glasgow, Scotland.....	Crane, Baldwin.	America..	8-4
" 22	Manchester, England.....	Healy, Tener....	America..	7-6
" 25	Belfast, Ireland.....	Healy, Tener....	America..	9-8
" 26	Dublin, ".....	Crane, Baldwin.	America..	4-3

Total American victories, 11; total Chicago victories, 5.

The drawn games were as follows:

1889	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	Score
Jan. 26	Colombo, Ceylon.....	Crane, Baldwin.....	3-2
March 18	Birmingham, England.	Healy, Baldwin.....	4-4
" 23	Liverpool ".....	Baldwin, Crane.....	4-3

Healy pitched in 13 victories; Baldwin in 7; Tener in 4; Crane in 4, and Ryan, 2. Healy pitched in 4 defeats; Baldwin in 7; Crane in 9; Tener in 9, and Simpson in 1.

After leaving Australia the tourists called at Colombo, Ceylon, and from thence went to Cairo, Egypt and while in that city visited the Pyramids, and they managed to get off a game on the sands in front of the Pyramid Cheops and Sphynx on Feb. 9. Their first game in Europe was played at Naples on Feb. 19, 1890, and from there they went to Rome, Florence and Nice, the teams reaching Paris on March 3.

The teams played in part of one game of cricket at Sydney, December 18, 1888, but the result was not promising enough in gate receipts to repeat the experiment. The score is appended:

BASE BALL EIGHTEEN.

Anson, b. Charlton.....	15	Burns, b. Charlton.....	10
Williamson, c. Woolcott, b. Charlton.....	0	Hanlon, hit wicket, b. Gregory...	2
Ward, b. Charlton.....	1	Manning, c. Woolcott, b. Gregory	14
Spalding, b. Charlton.....	0	Pettit, b. Gregory.....	3
Wright, b. Gregory.....	11	Ryan, c. Robinson, b. Gregory ..	3
Pfeffer, b. Gregory.....	16	Sullivan, c. Halligan, b. Gregory.	0
Wood, b. Gregory.....	0	Baldwin, not out.....	0
Carroll, c. Robinson, b. Gregory.	0	Sundries.....	5
Earle, st. Crane, b. Gregory.....	0	Total.....	81
Fogarty, b. Charlton.....	0		

SYDNEY ELEVEN.

Robinson, l. b. w., b. Earle.....	1	A. Gregory, c. Burns, b. Wright..	35
Halligan, c. Burns, b. Anson	21	Hemsley, not out.....	18
Kidman, c. Pfeffer, b. Anson.....	19	Sundries	3
Woolcott, c. and b. Anson.	4		--
Crane, c. Williamson, b. Earle...	14	Totals for 6 wickets.....	115

In commenting on the physique of the American ball players, the editor of the Melbourne *Argus* said:

"Right worthy of welcome did those visitors appear—stalwarts every man, lumps of muscle showing beneath their tight fitting jersey garments, and a springiness in every movement which denoted grand animal vigor and the perfection of condition. We could not pick eighteen such men from the ranks of all our cricketers, and it is doubtful if we could beat them by a draft from the foot ballers. If base ball has anything to do with building up such physiques we ought to encourage it, for it must evidently be above and beyond all other exercises in one at least of the essentials of true athletics."

The Melbourne *Sportsman* in its report of the inaugural game in that city, said: "The best evidence offered that Melbournites were pleased and interested in the exhibition lies in the fact that the crowd of nearly ten thousand people remained through not only nine but twelve innings of play, and then many of them staid to see a four inning game between the Chicago team and a nine composed mainly of our local cricket players, who made a very creditable show, considering the strength of the team they were playing against, and the fact that they were almost utter strangers to base ball. Not only did the spectators remain upon the ground, but they heartily applauded the heavy batting, the base running and base sliding, and the brilliant fielding executed by our Yankee visitors. Perhaps the truest realization of just how difficult it is to play a finished game of base ball was obtained by the cricketers who went in against the Chicagos. A man may be able to guard a wicket with a degree of skill that would win him wide fame in cricket circles, but when it comes to standing beside the home plate of a base ball diamond, and mastering the terrific delivery of an American professional pitcher, the average cricketer is compelled to acknowledge the wide difference existing between the two positions. Then again, the quick handling of a batted or thrown ball, that it may be returned with all accuracy and lightning like rapidity to the waiting batsmen, are points which our cricketers are deficient in, when compared with the American professional ball player. It can be seen at a glance that the game is prolific of opportunities for quick and brilliant fielding."

The time will come when the leading champions of the United States will visit Australia every winter; and most assuredly the

American fraternity look forward with pleasure to that period in the near future when a representative team of Australian players will visit the United States, and afford them an opportunity to return in some measure the generous reception and hearty hospitality accorded the American teams in Australia in 1888.

THE TOUR OF ENGLAND IN 1874.

The experimental effort made in 1874 to introduce base ball in England proved to be a failure financially and otherwise. The fact is, the English people were not prepared to give welcome to any "Yankee game" at that period. A whole decade of experience in international contests intervening between the first visit and the second had its effect in removing much of the national prejudice which existed in 1874; besides which, the many visits of English cricketers to the United States, and the practical knowledge they had gained of the special merits of the American game, helped matters considerably. But even now it is uphill work to place base ball on a popular footing in England, simply because the idea has prevailed that our game was to be introduced as a rival to cricket. No such thought has influenced Mr. Spalding in his efforts to introduce base ball in England, his only idea being to make it one of the kindred field sports of the country. Base ball differs so greatly from cricket, that no antagonism can possibly find room in the mind of any unprejudiced individual in the English speaking world. Cricket is for the leisure class, base ball for the masses. The one takes two or three days to play a game to its finish, while the other requires but as many hours. These facts will in due time be generally understood in England and will bear good fruit eventually. Already since the advent of the Spalding tourists in March, 1889, the foot ball fraternity of England have begun to realize the important fact that base ball is just the very game to give them valuable training as well as enjoyable sport in connection with it, for the interregnum of foot ball during the summer months. It will not take another decade for the English sporting youth to find out the merits of our American national game.

The two teams who visited England in July, 1874, included the following players of the Boston and Athletic Clubs of that year:

BOSTON.	POSITIONS.	ATHLETIC.
A. G. Spalding.....	Pitcher	James D. McBride.
James White.....	Catcher.....	James E. Clapp.
James O'Rourke.....	First Base.....	West D. Fisler.
Ross C. Barnes....	Second Base.....	Joseph Battin.
Henry Shafer.....	Third Base.....	Ezra B. Sutton.

BOSTON.	POSITIONS.	ATHLETIC.
George Wright.....	Short Stop.....	M. H. McGeary.
And. J. Leonard.....	Left Field	A bert W. Gedney.
Harry Wright.....	Center Field	James F. McMullen.
Col. C. McVey.....	Right Field.....	A. C. Anson.
George W. Hall....	Substitute.....	Al J Reach.
Thomas L. Beals.....	Substitute.....	J. P. Sensitivefer.
Sam Wright, Jr.....	Substitute.....	Tim Murnan.

The record of the games played in England on the trip is as follows:

DATE.	CONTESTING CLUBS.	CITIES.	PITCHERS.	Scores.
July 30	Athletic vs. Boston ..	Liverpool..	McBride, Spalding, 10 in.	14-11
" 31	Boston vs. Athletic..	Liverpool..	Spalding, McBride.....	23-18
Aug. 1	Athletic vs. Boston ..	Manchester	McBride, Spalding.....	13-12
" 3	Boston vs. Athletic ..	London....	Spalding, McBride.....	24-7
" 6	Boston vs. Athletic ..	London....	Spalding, McMullen.....	14-11
" 8	Athletic vs. Boston ..	Richmond.	McBride, Spalding.....	11-3
" 10	Boston vs. Athletic ..	Crystal Pal.	Spalding, McBride.....	17-8
" 11	Athletic vs. Boston ..	Crystal Pal.	McBride, Spalding	19-8
" 13	Boston vs. Athletic ..	Kensington	Spalding, McBride.....	18-6
" 14	Spalding's Nine vs. McMullen's Nine..	Kensington	Spalding, McMullen....	14-11
" 15	Boston vs. Athletic ..	Sheffield...	Spalding, McMullen....	19-8
" 17	Boston vs. Athletic ..	Sheffield...	Spalding, McMullen....	13-17
" 20	Athletic vs. Boston ..	Manchester	McBride, Spalding.....	7-2
" 24	Boston vs. Athletic ..	Dublin.....	Spalding, McBride.....	12-7
" 25	Athletic vs. Boston ..	Dublin	McMullen, H. Wright..	15-4

Boston victories, 8, Athletic victories 6.

In the percentage of base hits of those who played in a majority of the games on the Boston side McVey led with .435, Leonard being second, with .418, and George Hall third, with .364, Barnes, O'Rourke, Schafer, Harry and George Wright and Spalding following in order. On the Athletic side Anson led with .437, McGeary being second, with .388, and McMullen third, with .367. McBride, Clapp, Murnam, Sutter, Gedner and Battin following in order, the latter having a percentage of .323. Sensitivefer only played in 9 games, Kent in 8, Fisler in 5, and Beals in 4. All the others played in 10 games and over.

Besides the base ball matches played during the tour, the following table shows what the two clubs combined did on the cricket field, against the strongest players of London, Sheffield, Manchester and Dublin. The sides in each contest were eighteen Americans against twelve British cricketers:

AMERICANS VS.	AMERICANS.			OPPONENTS.		
	1st.	2d.	Total.	1st.	2d.	Total.
Aug. 3, 4... 12 Marylebone Club on Ground at Lords.	107	.....	107	105	.....	105
Aug. 6, 7... 11 Prince C. C. at Prince's.....	110	.....	110	21	39	60
Aug. 8... 13 Richmond C. at Richmond*.....	45	.....	45	108	.....	108
Aug. 13, 14... 11 Surrey C. S. at Oval†.....	100	111	211	27	2	29
Aug. 15, 17... 12 Sheffield, at Sheffield.....	130	... ..	130	43	45	88
Aug. 20, 21... 11 Manchester, at Manchester.....	121	100	221	42	53	95
Aug. 24, 25... 11 All Ireland, at Dublin.....	71	94	165	47	32	79
Totals	684	305	989	393	171	564

*Unfinished innings, only six wickets down.

†Second innings unfinished, only four wickets down.

The ball players did not lose a single game, and had the best of it in the games which were drawn from not having time to play them out. The trip cost the two clubs over \$2,000, exclusive of the amount received at the gate. In fact, the Britishers did not take to the game kindly at all.

To show what the All England eleven could do in the way of playing base ball, the score of a game played in Boston in October, 1868, after the All England eleven had played their cricket match there, is given below:

American Nine..... 3 2 0 0 1 6 3 5 0=20

English Cricketers' Nine... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0=4

George Wright pitched for the cricketers, the nine including Smith c; Tarrant 1b; Peeley 2b; Shaw 3b; Humphrey ss; Jupp lf; Clarkwood cf, and Rowbotham rf.

The American nine was a weak picked nine, including O'Brien—a Boston cricketer—and Archy Bush of Harvard, as the battery; Shaw, Barrows and Lowell on the bases; Pratt as short stop, and Smith, Rogers and Conant in the outfield.

In all the base ball games in which the English professional cricketers took part during their visits to America from 1859 to 1880, they failed to begin to equal in their ball play the work done by the ball players in cricket in England.

THE COLLEGE ARENA.

Base ball in our American colleges is the best paying and least costly sport the collegians engage in. It yields the most money to

the treasury of each college's athletic sports, and attracts more public attention as a rule, though the largest single assemblages of each season are generally those of the leading rowing and foot ball contests. But the aggregate of receipts from base ball games excels that of any other field sport in vogue in the colleges—or did up to 1889—and base ball is the least costly of their sports. There is a sad lack of unanimity in the working of the college club championship contests, and their collegiate associations are organized on a divided plan, anything but calculated to promote the interests of college base ball playing. The fact is—as the faculty of the leading institutions have time and again remarked—there is far too much catering to “gate” interests, and too little to those of the game itself. When the College Association of the Atlantic coast States north of Pennsylvania was started it embraced most of the leading colleges of the East. Then Harvard, Yale and Princeton formed a tri-college league, chiefly on account of “gate” interests. This season Harvard and Yale propose to play together. All this is greatly detrimental to college base ball interests. The National Association of College Base Ball Clubs should be an institution devoted entirely to objects appropriate to the welfare of college clubs throughout the land; and it should have its branches North, South, East and West. As it is now there is no college club association in existence worthy the name, and the result is a sadly mixed condition of things. Let the college take example from the recent decisive action taken by the Amateur Athletic Union in relation to the promotion of the welfare of the game among their clubs.

THE TRI-COLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

The contest for the championship of 1889 in what is really the Tri-Collegiate League, which includes only the clubs of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, proved to be very interesting. The season's games began on May 4 and on May 30 Princeton and Yale were tied for first place, with Harvard a sure third, Princeton having defeated Harvard twice and Yale once, while Yale had defeated Princeton twice and Harvard but once. In June, Princeton fell off in the race and Yale took a winning lead, and by four successive victories—three of which were won from Harvard—they came in victors on June 25. Stagg's pitching and Poole's catching were potent factors in Yale's success. The record of the campaign is appended:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	Innings.	Score.
May 4	Princeton v. Harvard	Princeton.....	Ames.. Downer	..	11-2
" 8	" v. Yale....	"	Ames.... Stagg	..	14-11
" 11	Harvard v. Princeton.	"	Downer.. Ames	10	9-6
" 18	Yale v. "	"	Stagg.... Ames	10	12-9
" 22	" v. "	New Haven.....	Stagg.... Ames	..	13-1
" 25	" v. Harvard....	"	Stagg.. Downer	..	15-3
" 30	Princeton v. Harvard	Cambridge.....	Young.. Hawley	..	7-6
June 1	Harvard v. Princeton	"	Dawson.. Young	..	4-3
" 15	Yale v. Princeton....	New Haven..	Stagg... Young	11	6-5
" 20	" v. Harvard....	Cambridge.....	Stagg.. Downer	..	4-3
" 22	" v. "	"	Stagg... Downer	..	7-5
" 25	" v. "	New Haven.....	Stagg... Downer	..	8-4

The table showing the percentage of victories is as follows:

CLUBS.	Yale.	Princeton.	Harvard.	Victories.	Per cent. of Victories.
Yale .....	.....	May 18.. 12-9	May 25.. 15-3	7	.875
.....	.....	" 22.. 13-1	June 20.. 4-3		
.....	.....	June 15.. 6-5	" 22.. 7-5		
Princeton.....	May 8 14-11	.....	" 25.. 8-4	3	.375
.....	.....	.....	May 4.. 11-2		
Harvard	0	May 11 9-6	" 30.. 7-6	2	.250
.....	.....	June 1.. 4-3	.....	
Defeats	1	5	6	12	

The pitching record giving the names of the pitchers in the order of their percentage of victories gives the following interesting figures:

PITCHERS.	Games.	Victories.	Defeats.	Per cent. of Victories	Average of Earn'd Runs	Wild Pitch'g.		Batting Average.	Fielding Average.	Struck Outs.
						B B	W P			
Stagg.....	8	7	1	.875	1-25	36	8	.257	.924	62
Ames.....	5	2	3	.400	2-20	29	3	.086	.942	37
Young.....	3	1	2	.333	1-33	20	0	.428	1.000	17
Downer.....	7	2	5	.286	1-29	48	7	.181	.904	45
Hawley.....	1	0	1	.000	4-00	3	1	.142	.857	5

The pitcher's fielding averages are useless as a criterion of their fielding skill, because the data on which the averages are made out includes assistances from strike outs which have nothing to do with a pitcher's fielding in his position. The averages of earned runs too, are equally useless as a criterion of effective work in the box, as the runs earned off the fielding—by base stealing, etc.,—are included, when the only real criterion is that of runs earned off the pitching by base hits only.

No record of sacrifice hits, or of runs batted in are given in the printed table kindly sent us by Mr. S. C. Manley, the efficient scorer of the Harvard Club. The college statisticians blindly follow the League code in their erroneous method of scoring, and hence the averages fail to give any reliable figures to judge either the effectiveness of the pitching, or the team work done at the bat.

The appended tables were sent in by Mr. Manley as the official statistics:

STANDING BY SERIES.

YALE—PRINCETON SERIES.

	Games Played.		Won.	Lost.	At Bat.	Runs.	Earned Runs.	Base Hits.	Total Hits.	Single Average.	Total Average.	Stolen Bases.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Fielding Average.
Yale.....	4	3	1	168	42	8	38	47	226	280	45	117	68	19	906	
Princeton.....	4	1	3	163	29	5	35	48	216	288	16	112	74	23	890	

PRINCETON—HARVARD SERIES.

Princeton.....	4	2	2	152	27	8	36	48	237	317	15	108	72	13	932	
Harvard.....	4	2	2	143	21	7	30	35	209	244	12	108	73	19	900	

YALE—HARVARD SERIES.

Yale.....	4	4	0	137	34	5	34	45	248	328	23	107	74	12	937
Harvard.....	4	0	4	135	15	5	25	35	185	251	10	102	93	27	878

OFFICIAL AVERAGES.

NAME.	College.	Position.	Games Played.	Batting Average.	Fielding Average.	Stolen Bases.
Calhoun.....	Y	2b.	8	375	918	14
Willard.....	H	1b.	8	321	989	—
Dalzell.....	Y	c f.	8	305	812	4
Brokaw.....	P	c.	8	290	977	4
Cushing.....	Y	r.f. ss. c.f.	6	285	777	6
N. McClintock.....	Y	l.f.	8	275	944	11
Durell.....	P	c.f.	8	266	875	4
Stagg.....	Y	p.	8	257	974	8
Watts.....	P	3b. l.f.	8	242	750	6
Henshaw.....	H	c.	8	235	900	1
Evans.....	H	c.f. l.f.	7	233	733	2
King.....	P	r.f. 2b.	8	232	722	5
Osborn.....	P	2b. r.f.	8	230	860	1
Linn.....	H	r.f.	8	225	888	3
McBride.....	Y	1b.	8	225	959	10
Payne.....	P	l.f.	7	218	933	2
Knickerbocker.....	P	s.s.	8	205	727	3
McClurg.....	Y	s.s. r.f.	7	181	850	6
Downer.....	H	p.	7	181	904	1
Corning.....	H	s.s.	6	172	787	3
Dana.....	P	1b.	8	166	949	4
Dean.....	H	2b.	8	156	931	7
Hawley.....	H	l.f. p.	6	142	857	3
Noyes.....	Y	3b.	8	142	758	5
Poole.....	Y	c.	8	129	977	1
Howland.....	H	3b.	8	100	783	2
Ames.....	P	p.	5	86	942	3

Mumford of Harvard played in but three games, having a batting average of .230 and a fielding average of .600. Young of Princeton also played in but three games, his batting and fielding figures being respectively .428 and 1.000. Traver and Graves of Yale played in but two games each, and Cummings of Harvard, in two. Five others played in one game only.

The three catchers were Poole of Yale, Brokaw of Princeton, and Henshaw of Harvard. The latter led in fewest passed balls, Poole being second, and Brokaw third. Poole had the fewest bases stolen off his catching, and Brokaw the most.

THE COMPETING TEAMS OF 1889.

The players of the three competing nines of Yale, Princeton and Harvard for 1889 were as follows:

POSITIONS.	YALE.	Batting	Fielding	PRINCETON	Batting	Fielding	HARVARD	Batting	Fielding
		Average.	Average.		Average.	Average.		Average.	Average.
Pitcher.....	Stagg.....	.257	.974	Ames.....	.086	.942	Downer..	.181	.904
Catcher.....	Poole.....	.129	.977	Brokaw ....	.290	.977	Henshaw..	.235	.900
First Base'n	McBride..	.259	.959	Dana.....	.166	.949	Willard...	.321	.989
Second "	Calhoun...	.375	.918	Osborne....	.230	.860	Dean.....	.156	.931
Third "	Noyes.....	.142	.758	Watts ..	.242	.750	Howland..	.142	.758
Short Stop..	Cushing....	.285	.777	Knick'rb'k'r	.205	.727	Corning..	.172	.787
Left Fielder	McClinto k.	.275	.944	Payne.....	.218	.933	Hnwley...	.142	.857
Center "	Dalzell....	.305	.812	Durell.....	.305	.812	Evans....	.233	.733
Right "	McClurg..	.181	.850	King.....	.232	.727	Linn.....	.225	.888

The record of the Pennsylvania University base ball nine for 1889 was a very creditable one. They won 18 games, lost 8, and had 2 drawn. They defeated the college nines of Amherst, Williams, Trinity, Columbia, Lafayette and Johns Hopkins, and twice defeated the crack Young America Amateur Nine, of Philadelphia, and won a creditable victory over the Professional Cuban Giants. They had a drawn game with the Princetons, and their defeats were mainly at the hands of the professionals. Their teams included Hyneman and Nellins as their battery; McPherson, Frazier and Wilson on the bases; List as short stop, and Fairies, Hame and Haney in the outfield. Wilson led at the bat.

Columbia College will be represented in the amateur arena in 1890. They hold the following championship record, which they made in 1886:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.		Clases.	Score.
April 28	Columbia	v. Princeton.....	Princeton.....	7-5
May 3	"	v. Lehigh University....	New York.....	25-3
" 6	"	v. Harvard.....	Cambridge.....	5-0
" 17	"	v. Pa. University.....	New York.....	9-1
" 19	"	v. Yale.....	New Haven.....	3-1
" 26	"	v. St. John's College....	New York.....	7-0
June 1	"	v. Cornell University....	Ithaca.....	6 4
" 2	"	v. Hobart College ...	Geneva.....	11-4

The success of the nine in 1886 was largely due to the effective work done by their battery, the headwork pitching by Ayrault being as noteworthy as was the splendid catching of Finley. The team work in the field, too, was specially noteworthy. The members of the nine were Messrs. Finley, Ayrault, Wheeler, Edwards,

Cooper, Lamarche, McElwain, Garth, M. Lyon, Strebeigh and W. Lyon,

The record of the Amateur Cape May Nine of 1889 was marked by a succession of noteworthy victories, including the defeat of the Staten Island Athletic Nine, that of the New Jersey Athletic Association and the Crescent Athletic Nine of Brooklyn. They did not lose a game from June 22 to August 30, during which period they played 30 games.

INCIDENTS OF THE PAST SEASON.

One of the most striking illustrations of the evil consequences of dissipation among professional ball players, was shown last year in the case of the old catcher of the League Club of Providence, Vincent Nava, who was brought from California by John Ward. Nava took to drinking, lost his position as a League player, and then became keeper of a small saloon, from which he descended to being a cheap barkeeper, a hackman, and finally to that of bouncer for a low dive in Baltimore, this fact being brought to light by his arrest for fighting last fall. What a lesson his career inculcates! And yet, even at this late day, we find drinking players finding engagements. The managers who engage them are blind to their club interests.

Clarkson's record as a League pitcher last season places him in the van as the champion pitcher of 1889. Not only did he pitch in a larger number of games than any pitcher in the League or the American Association, but no pitcher had a larger number of victories to his credit. He succeeded in winning a majority of games in every series in which he pitched, save the one with Indianapolis. His work against the Pittsburgs, New Yorks, Philadelphias, Clevelands and Washingtons was simply phenomenal. What was most remarkable was his untiring effort, his willingness to pitch whenever there was a call for his services, and his phenomenal endurance. All through the season the cry was raised about his giving out, his inability to stand the strain, but he remained at his post to the very end, and triumphed over all his would-be detractors.

"In all my experience in base ball," said President N. E. Young of the National League, "I never witnessed such an interesting finish as the one on Saturday, which concluded the season of 1889. Think of it, six clubs depending upon the last game to settle their status; thus showing the truth of the old adage about a game not being out until it is played out."

Some sharp practice was resorted to in a game played at East Saginaw, Michigan, during 1889. A runner was on third base and the pitcher was about to deliver the ball, when the manager of the other club jumped up from the players' bench and

asked the pitcher to let him see the ball, which the pitcher did. The manager then threw the ball back of the grand stand, thus allowing the runner on third to score a run. Similar tricks by players were resorted to in a Washington-Philadelphia game, and also in an Atlantic Association game. It is bad enough in players to stoop to such contemptible tricks, but a line should be drawn when managers take a hand in any such work.

One of the most exciting contests in the League arena in 1889 was the thirteen innings game played in Boston on September 10, the score of which is as follows:

BOSTON.

	AB.	R.	1 B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brown, l. f.	6	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	6	1	2	1	0	2
Nash, 3 b.	5	0	1	2	3	1
Ganzel, 1 b.	6	1	3	15	0	0
Johnston, c. f.	5	0	1	7	0	0
Quinn, 2 b.	4	0	1	4	3	0
Smith, s. s.	6	0	0	1	4	1
Bennett, c.	6	0	1	7	1	0
Radbourne, p.	5	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	49	2	9	39	13	4

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	1 B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, c. f.	5	0	1	5	0	0
Van Haltren, l. f.	6	0	0	1	0	0
Duffy, r. f.	6	0	1	4	0	0
Anson, 1 b.	5	1	2	14	0	0
Pfeffer, 2 b.	6	0	2	5	4	0
Williamson, s. s.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Burns, 3 b.	5	0	1	3	2	2
Farrell, c.	5	0	1	6	1	0
Tener, p.	5	0	1	0	6	0
Totals	47	1	9	39	17	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.
Boston....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-2
Chicago...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-1

SUMMARY.—At Boston, Sept. 10, 1889.—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1. Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hit—Kelly. Stolen bases—Johnston, Ryan, Van Haltren, Pfeffer (2) and Williamson. First base on balls—Off Tener, 4; Radbourne, 3. Struck out—By Tener, 5; by Radbourne, 5.

Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

Umpire—Mr. Powers.

Attendance—3,750.

The contest was full of brilliant plays, in which Johnston, Nash, Smith, Ganzel, Quinn, Ryan, Burns and Duffy figured.

Kelly's double and Ganzel's single gave Boston a run in the first. Chicago tied in the second on hits by Anson and Pfeffer, Williamson's base on balls and Kelly's poor return of the ball after catching Burns' fly.

As inning after inning after the ninth was played, and no runs resulting, the excitement among the spectators was intense. When the thirteenth inning was reached Ganzel led off with a single to center and Johnston followed with another. Sacrifices by Quinn and Smith sent Ganzel home and Johnston took third, where he was left by Bennett. After Tener had flied out to Quinn Ryan got as far as second on a poor throw by Nash. Smith fumbled Van Haltren's slow bounder and the latter stole second, Ryan taking third. Duffy fouled out to Bennett and Radbourne gave Anson his base on balls purposely. Pfeffer hit a hot grounder, of which Ganzel made an elegant stop and reached his base just ahead of the runner.

MINOR LEAGUE AVERAGES.

The demand for space in this year's GUIDE is so great that we have been obliged to limit the statistics giving the averages of the Minor League clubs to those of the Western, International and Atlantic Association Leagues, and we only give the figures of the averages of those who played in a majority of the games.

THE FIELDING AVERAGES.

The following is a summary of the fielding averages of the Minor Leagues, whose Secretaries sent in records. The summary gives the names of the players who took part in a majority of the season's games:

WESTERN.		Position.	Games.	Fielding Average.
PLAYERS.	CLUBS.			
Nichols.	Omaha.	P.	48	.766
Nagle.	Omaha.	C.	85	.905
Andrews.	Omaha.	1 B.	111	.984
Hengle.	Minneapolis.	2 B.	122	.949
Bradley.	Sioux City.	3 B.	118	.887
Macullar.	Des Moines.	S.S.	102	.911
Kreig.	St. Joseph.	L.F.	106	.928
Cooney.	Omaha.	C.F.	106	.937
Strauss.	Omaha.	R.F.	103	.898

CALIFORNIA.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Position.	Games.	Fielding Average.
Megan	San Francisco.	P.	43	.846
Swett	San Francisco.	C	25	.840
Power	San Francisco.	1 B.	92	.952
O'Day	Sacramento	2 B.	72	.916
Whitehead.	Stockton.	3 B.	76	.858
Newbert.	Sacramento	S.S.	72	.824
Roberts.	Oakland.	L.F.	67	.892
Long	San Francisco.	C.F.	94	.882
Levy	Oakland	R.F.	93	.893

ATLANTIC.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Position.	Games.	Fielding Average.
T. O'Connell	Hartford	P.	31	.948
Wilson	Worcester.	C.	49	.948
Hamilton	Lowell	1 B.	86	.976
J. O'Brien	Wilkesbarre.	2 B.	53	.855
Knowles.	Jersey City.	3 B.	56	.861
L. Smith	Newark	S.S.	89	.906
Annis	Worcester	L.F.	83	.948
Cudworth	Worcester.	C.F.	87	.942
Mann	Hartford	R.F.	71	.941

INTERNATIONAL.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Position.	Games.	Fielding Average.
Murphy.	Syracuse	P.	46	.981
Kinslow	London	C.	58	.946
McQuerry	Syracuse	1 B.	104	.985
Higgins.	Detroit	2 B.	112	.928
Battin	Syracuse	3 B.	106	.915
Sales	Hamilton	S.S.	104	.911
Knight.	London	L.F.	105	.970
Rooks.	Detroit.	C.F.	112	.930
Peltz.	Rochester.	R.F.	109	.946

TRI-STATE.		Position.	Games.	Fielding Average.
PLAYERS.	CLUBS.			
.....	Canton	P.	38	.982
Westlake	Springfield.....	C.	75	.951
Smith.....	Mansfield.....	1 B.	87	.974
Delany	Canton	2 B.	87	.957
Van Alstein.....	Springfield.....	3 B.	107	.891
Zecher.....	Canton	S.S.	99	.926
Kelly.....	Mansfield	L.F.	102	.938
Miller	Canton	C.F.	84	.931
O'Brien	Mansfield	R.F.	81	.881

TEXAS.		Position.	Games.	Fielding Average.
PLAYERS.	CLUBS.			
McNabb	Waco	P.	30	.969
Pike.....	Ft. Worth.....	C.	52	.968
Levy.....	Galveston.....	1 B.	70	.981
Welch.....	Ft. Worth	2 B.	99	.946
Mussey.....	Austin.....	3 B.	89	.914
Simmons.....	Ft. Worth.....	S.S.	60	.926
Jordan.....	Dallas.....	L.F.	49	.949
Crogan	Ft. Worth.....	C.F.	82	.943
Ellsworth.....	Waco	R.F.	65	.958

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The batting averages of those players of the Western Association, who played in 100 games and over, are as follows:

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent of Base Hits.	Stolen Bases.	No. of Runs.
Cline.....	Sioux City.....	118	.356	90	166
Reilly.....	St. Paul.....	120	.354	46	141
Crooks.....	Omaha.....	111	.344	93	197
Werrick.....	St. Paul.....	119	.341	29	124
Dalrymple.....	Denver.....	118	.331	54	142
Kreig.....	St. Joseph.....	106	.326	17	88
Tredway.....	St. Paul and Denver.....	121	.325	41	108
Cleveland.....	Omaha.....	111	.314	23	142
Morrissey.....	Milwaukee.....	119	.313	25	119
Haines.....	St. Paul.....	120	.304	72	129
Poorman.....	Milwaukee.....	109	.303	97	138
Cooney.....	Omaha.....	106	.302	56	113
Winnehan.....	Minneapolis.....	115	.301	20	90
Carroll.....	St. Paul.....	117	.295	86	152
Curtis.....	St. Joe and Denver.....	111	.293	80	102
Powell.....	Sioux City.....	115	.292	40	95
Cartwright.....	St. Joseph.....	106	.287	54	101
Silch.....	Milwaukee and Denver.....	121	.285	83	113
Rowe.....	Denver.....	110	.285	15	90
Alberts.....	Milwaukee.....	118	.283	69	82
McClellan.....	Denver.....	114	.283	41	117
Murphy.....	St. Paul.....	119	.281	69	132
Miller.....	Minneapolis.....	122	.280	19	98
Glenn.....	Sioux City.....	101	.277	46	117
Maskray.....	Des Moines.....	116	.274	42	104
Daly.....	Minneapolis and St. Paul.....	114	.269	19	89
Genins.....	Sioux City.....	117	.269	48	94
Brosnan.....	Sioux City.....	118	.268	33	81
Canavan.....	Omaha.....	115	.259	75	93
Hanrahan.....	Minneapolis.....	120	.254	58	87
Broughton.....	St. Paul.....	100	.254	8	57
Andrews.....	Omaha.....	111	.251	28	86
Straust.....	Omaha.....	103	.250	58	102
Ardner.....	St. Joseph.....	106	.250	23	59
Hengle.....	Milwaukee.....	122	.250	33	88
Walsh.....	Omaha.....	121	.249	37	72
Shollhasse.....	St. Joseph.....	100	.239	32	58
Connell.....	Des Moines.....	118	.235	39	79
Bradley.....	Sioux City.....	118	.227	41	76
Smith.....	Des Moines.....	106	.222	14	63
Traffley.....	Des Moines.....	102	.216	28	70
Macullar.....	Des Moines.....	102	.200	24	68

The batting averages of those who played in fifty games and less than one hundred, are as follows:

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Runs Scored.
Mains.....	St. Paul.....	54	.321	5	35
Lowe.....	Milwaukee.....	97	.315	25	72
Sutton.....	Milwaukee.....	87	.307	37	88
Shoch.....	Milwaukee.....	78	.302	39	82
Nagle.....	Omaha.....	85	.298	14	55
Foster.....	Minneapolis.....	90	.290	58	88
Farmer.....	St. Paul.....	61	.284	38	47
Hotaling.....	St. Joseph.....	50	.281	13	20
Jantzen.....	Minneapolis & Milwaukee.....	57	.270	5	45
Mills.....	Milwaukee.....	74	.266	27	58
Kirby.....	Milwaukee & Denver.....	92	.265	47	67
Klusman.....	Milwaukee & Denver.....	70	.265	20	51
Phelan.....	Des Moines.....	65	.265	40	44
Dolan.....	Denver.....	78	.263	11	60
West.....	Minneapolis.....	50	.261	6	22
Turner.....	Minneapolis & Denver.....	92	.260	16	74
McGarr.....	St. Joseph.....	54	.260	47	58
Hart.....	Des Moines.....	69	.258	13	39
Fagan.....	Des Moines & Denver.....	68	.257	10	42
Willis.....	Omaha.....	69	.252	38	67
Whiteley.....	Des Moines.....	66	.250	8	41
Duke.....	Minneapolis.....	63	.243	7	34
White.....	Denver.....	81	.237	28	65
Henley.....	Milwaukee.....	56	.237	6	32
Merritt.....	Omaha.....	62	.237	42	64
Dugdale.....	Minneapolis.....	77	.235	12	38
Knell.....	St. Joe & Omaha.....	64	.230	11	28
Burke.....	Sioux City & St. Joe.....	79	.222	11	49
Cody.....	Des Moines.....	90	.218	6	46
Clark.....	Omaha.....	52	.218	7	38
Crotty.....	Sioux City.....	68	.217	20	35
Griffith.....	Milwaukee.....	50	.201	4	32
Nicholls.....	Omaha.....	53	.199	5	27
Twineham.....	Denver.....	58	.192	7	41

THE ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

Not a player took part in one hundred games in the Atlantic Association, and the batting averages of those who took part in fifty games and over are appended •

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Sacrifice Hits	Runs Scored.
Hines.....	Wilkesbarre.....	54	.344	23	6	61
Flanagan.....	Wilkesbarre.....	54	.343	12	7	59
Hamilton.....	Lowell.....	86	.341	19	15	68

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION BATTING AVERAGES—*Continued.*

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	Runs Scored.
Beecher.....	Worcester.....	50	.329	19	18	49
Lyons.....	Worcester.....	55	.320	28	12	52
Dwyer.....	Lowell.....	81	.319	9	14	60
Shoenick.....	New Haven.....	61	.316	15	13	22
Henry.....	Hartford.....	80	.312	41	12	44
Lally.....	New Haven.....	76	.309	16	8	54
T. O'Brien.....	.....	51	.309	33	9	52
Dooms.....	Newark.....	55	.305	10	9	36
Scheffler.....	Worcester.....	89	.303	34	11	87
Pettit.....	Wilkesbarre.....	52	.303	31	8	64
Irwin.....	.....	51	.298	56	15	66
T. Lynch.....	Hartford.....	81	.293	17	15	75
Meister.....	Worcester.....	87	.290	52	21	79
Burdock.....	New Haven.....	64	.286	24	19	44
Wilson.....	Worcester.....	54	.286	9	12	34
Johnson.....	Newark.....	88	.282	47	14	85
McKee.....	New Haven.....	72	.282	62	22	64
Day.....	Lowell.....	65	.273	66	9	57
Galligan.....	New Haven.....	65	.272	18	11	33
Field.....	Newark.....	89	.269	51	32	66
Bradley.....	Worcester.....	68	.269	15	11	55
Jones.....	Worcester.....	81	.268	28	15	54
Knowles.....	Jersey City.....	56	.268	38	12	64
J. Burke.....	Lowell.....	71	.264	24	18	35
Campion.....	Worcester.....	88	.258	67	16	79
Black.....	Wilkesbarre.....	52	.258	54	15	46
Hayes.....	Newark.....	62	.257	29	13	39
Coogan.....	Newark.....	88	.251	50	14	82
N. E. Murphy.....	Lowell.....	66	.247	26	9	36
Gerhardt.....	Hartford.....	78	.245	24	20	49
Foster.....	Hartford.....	92	.241	27	18	59
Mann.....	Hartford.....	83	.235	40	15	73
J. Corcoran.....	New Haven.....	80	.235	20	20	38
Stalze.....	Lowell.....	77	.234	43	28	58
T. Corcoran.....	New Haven.....	65	.232	19	12	31
Brady.....	New Haven.....	88	.224	60	4	68
Hiland.....	Jersey City.....	56	.223	29	20	55
Say.....	Hartford.....	88	.222	16	10	55
Cudworth.....	Worcester.....	88	.218	49	21	62
Annis.....	Hartford.....	84	.214	30	20	65
Mansell.....	Newark.....	84	.212	50	16	68
Cahill.....	New Haven.....	55	.212	34	6	43
J. Sullivan.....	Newark.....	53	.211	6	6	31
Donoghue.....	Lowell.....	68	.210	35	11	25
J. O'Brien.....	Jersey City.....	53	.207	5	11	38
L. H. Smith.....	Newark.....	89	.205	24	18	45
McCabe.....	Hartford.....	68	.204	11	12	28
Lang.....	Worcester.....	84	.188	54	11	62
McDermott.....	Newark.....	84	.182	37	18	42

BATTING AVERAGES INTERNATIONAL ASSO- CIATION

The following table gives the batting averages of the players of the International Association, who took part in 100 games and over in 1889:

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Per cent.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Runs.
Werden.....	Toledo.....	109	.394	28	58	107
Knight.....	London.....	103	.349	15	41	81
Child.....	Syracuse.....	105	.341	21	53	79
Hoover.....	Toronto.....	110	.333	19	72	114
Burke.....	Toronto.....	109	.315	26	97	102
Virtue.....	Detroit.....	107	.314	20	40	80
Wright.....	Syracuse.....	107	.309	10	29	107
Rainey.....	Buffalo.....	108	.305	21	36	91
Rooks.....	Detroit.....	112	.303	29	50	109
Brodie.....	Hamilton.....	111	.302	18	50	87
Lehane.....	Buff lo.....	109	.301	18	11	66
Shafer.....	Detroit.....	110	.300	16	38	99
McQueeney.....	Syracuse.....	104	.299	18	20	70
Griffin.....	Rochester.....	111	.294	18	45	101
M.....	Rochester.....	108	.290	29	37	54
Campau.....	Detroit.....	112	.285	32	69	111
Swartwood.....	Hamilton.....	105	.283	17	36	69
Wheelock.....	Detroit.....	112	.281	24	89	130
H. Kearns.....	London.....	109	.280	28	41	70
Simon.....	Rochester.....	102	.278	21	56	71
H.....	Buffalo.....	109	.278	22	40	74
R. Collins.....	Buffalo.....	103	.277	18	81	93
S.....	London.....	108	.271	8	53	104
Connors.....	Syracuse.....	107	.267	32	44	67
Sales.....	Hamilton.....	104	.264	15	20	70
Higgins.....	Detroit.....	112	.261	42	37	79
McL.....	Syracuse.....	105	.259	8	21	58
Van Dyke.....	Toledo.....	106	.254	18	69	64
Andrews.....	Buffalo.....	109	.253	11	45	88
McMillan.....	Toronto.....	106	.247	18	65	80
Ely.....	Syracuse.....	107	.244	24	39	68
Peltz.....	Rochester.....	109	.242	24	19	61
McL.....	Toronto.....	108	.197	24	90	72
Battin.....	Syracuse.....	107	.167	30	15	44

THE SANDWICH ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE LEAGUE RECORD.

Appended are the complete official averages of the Hawaii Base Ball League for 1889, compiled from the official scorer. In this record no player figures who has played less than three games.

Rank.	NAMES.	BATTING.				FIELDING.			
		At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Average.	Put Out.	Assists.	Errors.	Average.
1	Honolulu.....	395	106	96	.243	246	188	54	.888
2	Stars.....	355	95	78	.219	245	186	61	.876
3	Kamehamehas.....	318	86	64	.201	219	188	64	.864
4	Hawaii.....	323	82	60	.186	215	170	73	.840
5	Kaiulani.....	287	39	42	.112	213	153	115	.756

BATTING AVERAGES OF THE PLAYERS.

Rank.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Runs.	Average.	Rank.	PLAYERS.	Games.	Runs.	Average.
1	Wodehouse (Hon)...	9	21	.441	23	Markham.....	3	3	.200
2	Wilder (Chan).....	9	11	.366	24	Lawelawe, M.....	8	7	.194
3	Whitney.....	9	17	.347	25	Carter.....	9	7	.189
4	Overend.....	3	4	.333	26	Pakele.....	8	6	.188
5	Hugo.....	4	1	.312	27	Meek.....	8	7	.184
6	Friedenberg.....	9	12	.279	28	Winter.....	4	3	.177
7	Spencer.....	6	11	.269	29	Gilliland.....	6	4	.174
8	Kinney.....	4	7	.263	30	Wilder, Chas.....	9	7	.163
9	Bruner.....	6	6	.261	31	Lucas, W.....	9	6	.162
10	Perry (Kaiulani)...	7	8	.259	32	Rosa.....	8	6	.154
11	{ Lane.....	8	11	.257	32	{ Oat.....	8	6	.154
	{ Lawelawe, A.....	8	8	.257	33	Morris.....	6	4	.148
12	Desha.....	8	8	.243	34	{ Wise.....	8	6	.146
13	Luahiwa.....	6	8	.241	34	{ Crabbe, C.....	7	3	.146
14	Wodehouse (Stars)...	9	12	.238	35	Low.....	8	5	.135
15	Kaia.....	8	14	.231	36	Joseph.....	5	3	.132
16	Baldwin, B.....	9	14	.227	37	Torbert.....	4	2	.118
17	Lucas, G.....	9	16	.224	38	Naukana.....	7	3	.111
18	Parker.....	9	6	.214	39	Widdifield.....	8	3	.100
19	Pahau.....	8	12	.212	40	Crowell.....	3	1	.091
20	Davis.....	8	12	.211	41	Duke.....	6	2	.090
21	Holck.....	7	0	.208	42	Thompson.....	5	2	.087
22	{ Perry (Stars)....	9	11	.205	43	McGuire.....	3	1	.077
	{ Lucas, A.....	9	10	.205	44	Crabbe, H.....	5	1	.050
23	{ Dan.....	8	12	.200	45	Baldwin, E.....	5	1	.048
	{ Makaimoku.....	8	8	.200	46	Bright.....	3	0	.000

FILEDING RECORDS.

CATCHERS.

Rank.	NAMES.	Games	Average.	Rank.	NAMES:	Games.	Average.
1	Wilder.....	9	.985	4	Perry.....	3	.842
2	Pahau	8	.938	5	Dan.....	8	.803
3	Wodehouse.....	9	.886				

FIRST BASEMEN.

1	Parker.....	7	.938	4	Pakele.....	8	.854
2	Perry.....	9	.903	5	Naukana..	3	.851
3	Duke.....	5	.870				

SECOND BASEMEN.

1	Whitney.....	9	.906	4	Widdifield.....	6	.795
2	Baldwin.....	5	.857	5	Wise.....	8	.658
3	{ Markham..	3	.842	6	Kaia.....	5	.655
	{ Carter....	4	.842				

THIRD BASEMEN.

1	Friedenberg.....	9	.855	4	Joseph.....	5	.455
2	Lane	7	.805	5	Luahiwa...	4	.412
3	Wodehouse.	9	.723				

SHORT STOPS.

1	Kaia.....	3	.833	4	Thompson.....	5	.774
2	Makaimoku.....	8	.808	5	Wilder..	7	.771
3	Lucas G..	9	.777	6	Crabbe C.....	5	.750

FIELDERS.

1	Desha.....	8	1.000	7	Oat ..	8	.625
	Kinney.....	4	1.000		McGuire.....	3	.600
2	Lucas A ..	9	.833	8	Carter.	5	.600
3	Bruner....	4	.800	9	Lawelawe A.....	7	.571
4	Lawelawe M.	8	.714		Gilliland.....	5	.500
	Low.....	8	.714	10	Winter.....	4	.500
5	Rosa	7	.700	11	Crowell.....	3	.333
6	Morris.	8	.666		Torbert.....	4	.000
	Overend....	3	.666	12	Spencer..	5	.000

THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

ARTICLES OF QUALIFIED ADMISSION TO THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. ALSO THE ASSOCIATIONS OF BASE BALL CLUBS IDENTIFIED WITH THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

NOTE.

The papers herein contained are published by order of the Board of Arbitration, created by and acting under the National Agreement of Professional Base Ball Clubs, consisting of delegates representing the National League and the American Association of Base Ball Clubs.

They include the National Agreement as adopted, ratified and approved by the said National League and the American Association; the Articles of Qualified Admission to the National Agreement and Regulations of the Board of Arbitration.

The Board of Arbitration respectfully calls the attention of all Leagues and Associations identified with the National Agreement of all Club members of said Leagues and Associations, and of all Ball Players under contract or reservation with any of said Clubs, to Article X, of the Agreement.

This Board has no power to arbitrate upon differences or disputes between the clubs of an Association, or between Clubs and their players, except where positive violation of the provisions of the National Agreement or the qualified Articles thereto is clearly manifest, and then only when the parties in interest have exhausted their remedies within their own Association by appeal to the Directors thereof.

A proper understanding of this will relieve the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of a rapidly increasing and uncalled for amount of labor.

With a view to avoiding trouble hereafter it is also suggested that the Secretaries of all Associations require each of their Club members to file with them the name or names of the Club officer or officers, who alone shall have power to release players from contract or reservation.

N. E. YOUNG,

Chairman.

ZACK PHELPS, *Secretary.*

Jan. 29, 1890.

THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made between the Association, known and designated as the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs of the one part, and the Association known and designated

as the American Association of Base Ball Clubs, of the other part, witnesseth, that:

I. This document shall be entitled The National Agreement, and shall supersede and be a substitute for all other agreements, similarly or otherwise designated, heretofore existing between the parties hereto.

II. *a.* No contract shall be made for the services of any player by any club member of either party hereto for a longer period than seven months, beginning April 1st and terminating October 31st, and no such contract for services to be rendered after the expiration of the current year shall be made prior to the 20th day of October of such year.

b. No player shall, without the consent of the Club with which he is under contract, enter into any negotiation or contract with any other Club, Club agent or individual for services to be rendered in an ensuing year prior to the said 20th day of October. Upon written proofs of a violation of this paragraph the Board of Arbitration shall disqualify such player for and during said ensuing year, and shall inflict a fine of five hundred dollars, payable forthwith into the treasury of the Board, upon the Club in whose interest such negotiation or contract was entered into.

c. Every regular contract shall be registered and approved by the Secretary of the Association of which the contracting Club is a member, who shall forthwith notify the Secretary of the other Association, party hereto, and the other Club members of his Association.

III. When a player under contract with or reservation by any Club member of either Association party hereto is expelled, suspended or rendered ineligible in accordance with its rules, notice of such disqualification shall be served upon the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration by the Secretary of the Association from whose Club such player shall have been thus disqualified, and the Secretary of the Board shall forthwith serve notice of such disqualification upon the Secretary of the other Association party hereto. When a player becomes ineligible under the provisions of this Agreement, the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration shall notify the Secretaries of the Associations, parties hereto, of such disqualification, and from the receipt of such notice all Club members of the parties hereto shall be debarred from employing or playing with, or against, such disqualified player, until the period of disqualification shall have terminated, or the disqualification be revoked by the Association from which such player was disqualified, or by the Board of Arbitration, and due notice of such revocation served upon the Secretary of the other Association, and by him upon his respective Clubs.

IV. On the tenth day of October in each year the Secretary of each Association shall transmit to the Secretary of the other Asso-

ciation a reserve list of players, not exceeding fourteen in number, then under contract with each of its several Club members, and of such players reserved in any prior annual reserve list, who have refused to contract with said Club members and of all other ineligible players, and such players, together with all others thereafter to be regularly contracted with by such Club members, are and shall be ineligible to contract with any other Club, except as hereinbefore prescribed.

V. Upon the release of a player from contract or reservation with any Club member of either Association, party hereto, the service of such player shall at once be subject to the acceptance of the other Clubs of such Association, expressed in writing or by telegraph, to the Secretary thereof, for a period of ten days after notice of said release, and thereafter if said services be not so accepted, said player may negotiate and contract with any other Club. The Secretary of such Association shall send notice to the Secretary of the other Association of said player's release on the date thereof, and of said acceptance of his services at or before the expiration of the ten days aforesaid. Provided that the disbandment of a Club or its expulsion from membership in either Association, party hereto shall operate as a release of all its players from contract and reservation, but the services of such players shall at once be subject to the acceptance of the other Clubs of such Association as hereinbefore provided.

VI. Each Club, member of either Association, party hereto, shall have exclusive control of its own territory, and no club shall be entitled to membership in either Association, party hereto, from any city, town or county in which a Club member of either Association, party hereto, is already located. Provided that nothing herein contained shall prohibit a Club member of either Association, party hereto, from resigning its membership in such Association during the month of November in any year, and being admitted to membership in the other Association, with all rights and privileges conferred by this Agreement.

VII. No game shall be played between any Club member of either Association, party hereto, or any of its players under contract or reservation with any other Club or "team" while presenting on its nine any ineligible player. A violation of this section shall subject each offender to fine or expulsion in the discretion of the Board of Arbitration.

VIII. Each Association, party hereto, shall have the right to make and enforce all rules and regulations pertaining to the control, discipline and compensation of all players under contract with and reservation by its Club members. Provided such rules and regulations shall in no way conflict with the provisions of this Agreement.

IX. A Board of Arbitration, consisting of three duly accredited representatives from each of the Associations, parties hereto, shall convene annually, at a place mutually to be arranged, and shall organize by the election of a Chairman, Secretary and such other officers and committees as to them shall seem meet and proper. They may make, and from time to time revoke, alter and repeal all necessary rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Agreement, for their meetings, procedure and the general transaction of their business, and may adopt such articles of Qualified Admission to protection under this Agreement as may be accepted by other Associations of Professional Base Ball Clubs. Their membership on said Board shall be determinable at the pleasure of their respective appointing Associations, upon duly certified notice thereof. A quorum for meetings shall consist of at least two representatives from each Association, and all questions shall be voted upon separately by the respective delegations, and shall be affirmed only when concurred in by a majority of the delegates of each Association.

X. In addition to all matters that may be specially referred to them by both of the Associations, parties hereto, the said Board shall have sole, exclusive and final jurisdiction of all disputes and complaints arising under, and all interpretations of this Agreement. They shall also, in the interests of harmony and peace, arbitrate upon and decide all differences and disputes arising between the Associations, parties hereto, and between a Club member of one and a Club member of the other Association, party hereto. Provided that nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as giving authority to said Board to alter, amend or modify any section or part of section of the Constitution of either Association party hereto.

We hereby certify that the said Associations, parties hereto, have by a unanimous vote of the Clubs of said Associations, adopted, ratified and approved this Agreement, and authorized us to sign the same for them and in their name, place and stead.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS, composed of Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Brooklyn and Cincinnati. By N. E. YOUNG,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1890. *President.*

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BASE BALL CLUBS, composed of the Athletics, Brooklyn, Columbus, Rochester, Louisville, St. Louis, Syracuse and Toledo. By ZACK PHELPS, *President.*
LOUISVILLE, KY., February, 1890.

ARTICLES OF QUALIFIED ADMISSION TO THE
NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

The parties of the first part being the parties to the National Agreement of Professional Base Ball Clubs (viz.: The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs and the American Association of Base Ball Clubs), acting by the Board of Arbitration, and the parties of the second part, being such eligible professional or semi-professional Associations, each with a membership of at least four base ball clubs, as shall be admitted to qualified membership under these articles by the Board of Arbitration, and shall duly authorize their Presidents to sign this Agreement, and whose Presidents do sign this Agreement in pursuance to said authority, do hereby agree each with the other, in consideration of the mutual advantages and protection to be derived therefrom as follows:

I. Each Association constituting one of the parties of the second part shall file with the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration its application for qualified admission under these articles, and accompany the same with a list of its Club members and the location of their respective business offices and playing grounds, which Club membership or the location of said business offices or playing grounds cannot thereafter be changed without the consent of the Board of Arbitration. Provided, however, any Association whose membership shall at any time be reduced to less than four Clubs actually engaged in a schedule of championship games shall forfeit all rights and privileges under these articles.

II. On or after the twentieth day of October of each year the Secretary of each Association, which is party of the second part, shall forward to the Secretary of each Association party of the first part, the names of any and all players then under contract who have signed such contracts on or after the 20th day of October, with any of the Clubs, members of the said Associations, parties of the second part, and from and after the receipt of such notice, and of notice of all subsequent contracts from said Secretaries, any and all players so reported as being under contract with any of the Clubs, members of the Associations, parties of the second part, shall, unless released, be ineligible to contract with any other Club member of the parties of the first or second part until the twentieth day of October then next ensuing; and not then if reserved under the provisions of Article XII.

III. Any player who has entered into a contract with any Club member of any Association, party of the second part, may be suspended without pay by such Club or Association for breach of contract or breach of any of the rules of such Association, and he shall thereafter be ineligible to sign or play during the remainder

of the current season with any of the Clubs of the Association parties to or under the protection of the National Agreement, unless such disability shall have been sooner removed by the Club or Association by which he was suspended.

IV. Any player under contract or reservation to either of the parties of the first part, or who shall be expelled, suspended or rendered ineligible by either of the parties of the first part, or by the Board of Arbitration, shall be ineligible to contract, or play with any Club member of either of the Associations, parties of the second part, and with any other Club or Clubs whatever. Any Club member of either of the Associations, parties of the second part, which shall play an ineligible player on its Team; or

Play against a Club having an ineligible player on its Team; or

Play with a Club that has played against another Club with such ineligible player on its Team;

Shall be dismissed from membership of its Association, or said Association shall forfeit all rights under this Agreement.

V. Should any Club member of an Association, party of the second part, agree in writing or by telegraph with any Club member of an Association, party of the first or second part, for the release of any player then under contract or reservation, either party may file said agreement with the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration, and should any such Club member refuse to comply with its said Agreement, after opportunity has been afforded for a hearing before the Board of Arbitration, and such Agreement proven, then the Association of which the releasing Club is a member shall expel such Club from membership, or said Association shall forfeit all rights under this Agreement.

VI. Before any Club member of any Association, a party of the second part, shall contract with a player for an ensuing season, such Association shall enact laws or regulations debarring such Club from entering into any contract with such player while under arrears of salary to him, and from suspending or otherwise attempting to disqualify such player for refusing to contract with it. Each Association, party of the second part, shall also enact laws providing for the expulsion of any Club member for refusal to pay arrears of salary to a player when thereto required by the Board of Directors of said Association, or upon appeal by the Board of Arbitration or said Association, upon failure to enact and enforce such laws, shall forfeit all rights under this Agreement.

VII. Qualified membership of any of the parties of the second part, shall be forfeited for failing to expel any of its Club members that may play a game of ball except under the Joint Playing Rules adopted by the parties of the first part.

VIII. The exclusive territorial rights of the Club members of the parties of the first part to their respective cities, towns and counties, and to within four miles of the boundaries thereof, shall not be invaded by any club member of an Association party of the second part. Qualified membership of such Association shall be forfeited for failing to expel any of its Club members that may play a game of ball within said territory without the consent of the Club or Clubs controlling it. Providing that this prohibition shall not apply to the playing of a game of ball by a Club member of an Association, party of the second part, in the city or town wherein it is located, by authority of the Board of Arbitration.

IX. It is understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that any controversy between the Association or between Clubs of different Associations, parties to this Agreement, as to any matter or matters mentioned in these Articles, or in the National Agreement, shall be determined by the Board of Arbitration without regard to any law or regulation of any party hereto that may be in conflict therewith.

X. It is expressly stipulated that in any case coming before the Board of Arbitration involving the forfeiture of any rights or privileges of any Association, party of the second part, or any Club member thereof, the Secretary of the said Board shall notify such Association in writing, and on demand of said party of the second part said Board shall grant it a hearing on the trial of the case, and no adverse verdict shall be rendered by said Board against such Association, party of the second part, nor against any Club member thereof, unless such notice be furnished, and such hearing, if thereupon demanded, granted.

XI. Each Association, a party of the second part, shall pay to the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration

First. As annual dues the sum of \$50, on or before the first day of April in each year.

Second. Also, if the right of reservation is claimed under Article XII, the sum of \$1,000 if said Association be composed of four Clubs, \$1,500, if composed of six Clubs, \$2,000, if composed of not more than eight Clubs, payable on or before the first of May in each year.

XII. The right of reservation may be claimed by any Association, party of the second part, by written notice to the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration, on or before, and not later than the first day of April in each year, and said right of reservation will be granted under the following conditions:

First. The payment of the sum prescribed in Section 2 of Article XI, on a date not later than therein designated.

Second. That the Secretary of each Association, party of the second part, shall, on or before the 10th day of October of each year, transmit to the Secretaries of both the Associations, parties of the first part, a reserve list of the players, not exceeding fourteen in number, under contract at the end of its championship season, with each of the several Club members of the Association of which he is Secretary, and such players, together with such other players reserved in any prior annual reserve list who have refused to contract with said Club members, shall thereafter, unless duly released, be ineligible to contract with any Club member of any Association, party hereto, other than their respective reserving Clubs.

Third. A player so reserved will be released from reservation by the Board of Arbitration.

a. When the compensation prescribed in his contract to the full term thereof, irrespective of the termination of a championship season, is in arrears and unpaid on the first day of November next after such termination of a championship season.

b. When the reserving Club has failed to tender him, on or before the first day of April, a regular contract with a salary of at least one hundred dollars per month for the season next ensuing.

c. When the Club reserving him has transferred its membership after the close of a championship season to an Association, party of the second part, other than that of which it was previously a member, without the consent of the Board of Arbitration.

Fourth. That each Association entitled to the right of reservation may be represented at and participate in any discussion before the Board of Arbitration affecting its privileges under these articles.

XIII. All contracts or agreements heretofore made between the parties thereto are hereby declared null and void.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

I. The officers of the Board shall be a Chairman and a Secretary, who shall also be Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board. The term of each officer shall be one year, or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, provided that any vacancy occurring by resignation or disqualification during the said term shall be filled by a majority vote of the Board, which vote may be taken by correspondence.

II. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Board of Arbitration to preside at all its meetings, and he shall call a special meeting when he may deem it necessary. All inquiries as to the

interpretation of any provision of the National Agreement, or of any agreement supplementary thereto, should be addressed to, and answered by, the Chairman of the Board.

III. The Secretary shall have the custody of all official records and papers of the Board, shall keep a record of all its meetings, and shall issue all official notices. All applications for admission to the benefits of the National Agreement should be addressed to, and answered by, the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration.

IV. The regular meeting of the Board of Arbitration shall be held during the month of November, on such day and at such place as the Chairman shall direct.

THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION, 1890.

N. E. Young, (National League), Chairman, P. O. Box 536, Washington, D. C.

Zack Phelps (American Association), Secretary and Treasurer, Kenyon Building, Louisville, Ky.

John I. Rogers (National League), 138 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. J. O'Neill (American Association), St. Louis, Mo.

John B. Day, (National League), 121 Maiden Lane, New York City.

A. W. Thurman (American Association), Columbus, O.

ASSOCIATIONS IDENTIFIED WITH THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT, 1890.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

N. E. Young, President and Secretary, P. O. Box 536, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BASE BALL CLUBS.

Zack Phelps, President and Secretary, Louisville, Ky.

THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

M. B. Mills, President, Detroit, Mich. C. D. White, Secretary, Utica, N. Y.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF BASE BALL CLUBS.

J. S. McCormick, President, Omaha, Neb. M. J. Roche, Secretary, St. Paul, Minn.

THE ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

James M. Braden, President and Secretary, Jersey City, N. J.

THE TEXAS LEAGUE OF BASE BALL CLUBS.

J. Seinsheimer, President. Adrian M. Jones, Secretary, Galveston, Texas.

THE INTER-STATE LEAGUE (WEST) OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

Joseph C. Pritchard, President and Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

THE INTER-STATE LEAGUE (EAST) OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

W. H. Voltz, President and Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE TRI-STATE LEAGUE OF BASE BALL CLUBS.

W. H. McDermith, President and Secretary, Columbus, O.

THE ILLINOIS AND IOWA LEAGUE.

Sanger Steel, President, Joliet, Ill. E. C. Morgan, Secretary, Monmouth, Ill.

The following Leagues have been granted temporary protection under The National Agreement with leave to qualify by April the first:

Indiana State League; Colorado State League of Base Ball Clubs; New England League of Professional Base Ball Clubs; The New York State League of Professional Base Ball Clubs; Michigan State League; California League; The New York and Pennsylvania League.

HENRY CHADWICK.

Mr. Chadwick's first practical connection with base ball began on the field at Hoboken in 1847 when he played as short stop in a nine of a match which took place in a field adjoining the old Knickerbocker Club grounds at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. He first began writing up the game ten years later, when he was on the *New York Times* as cricket reporter. He then became base ball reporter for the *New York Clipper*, and wrote up the Fashion Course matches—New York vs. Brooklyn—played in 1858. In 1860 he wrote *Beadle's Dime Book of Base Ball*, the first work on the game published, and he edited that book for over twenty years. In 1868 he became editor of *De Witt's Guide*. Previously he edited *Haney's Book of Reference*, *Chadwick's American Game of Base Ball*—published by Munro in 1868—*Chadwick's Base Ball Manual*—published in Boston 1870 and '71—and *De Witt's Umpire's Guide*. In 1874 he edited the first base ball book published in England—*Routledge's Base Ball Manual*—published in London in 1874. In 1880 he succeeded Lewis Meacham as editor of *Spalding's League Guide*, and he has had editorial charge of that work ever since.

In the introduction to *Haney's Book of Reference* published in 1866 appears the following certificate given by the members of the Committee of Rules for 1866:

NEW YORK, December 12, 1866.

TO THE BASE BALL FRATERNITY AT LARGE:

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Rules and Regulations of the National Association of Base Ball Players, having known Mr. HENRY CHADWICK as an experienced and impartial reporter of the game *for the past ten years*, and having been associated with him in the Committee on Rules, of which he has been a prominent member for several successive years, hereby indorse him as a competent authority on all questions appertaining to Base Ball, and especially as an author of commentaries on the rules of the game; and we heartily commend his existing publications on Base Ball as standard works on the subject. We also especially recommend his last work, entitled, *THE BASE BALL PLAYER'S BOOK OF REFERENCE*, as a book that should be in the hands of every member of the fraternity. (Signed,)

J. B. JONES, M. D., President of the Excelsior Club, Brooklyn; and Chairman of the Committee.

PETER O'BRIEN, of the Atlantic Club, Brooklyn.

D. W. C. MOORE, President of the Athletic Club, Philadelphia.

WM. H. BELL, M. D., President of the Eclectic Club, New York.

A. P. GORMAN, President of the National Club, Washington.

THOS. G. VOORHIS, President of the Empire Club, New York.

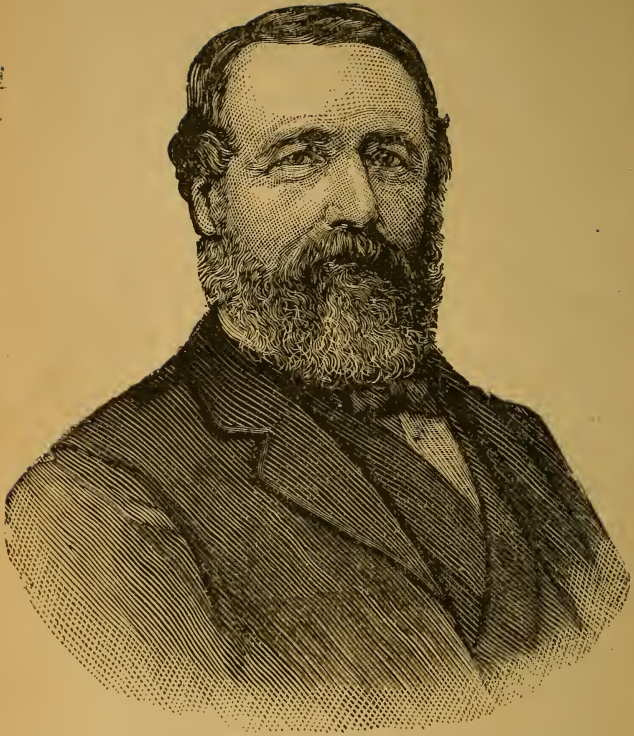
CHAS. E. THOMAS, of the Eureka Club, Newark.

MORTIMER ROGERS, of the Lowell Club, Boston.

HANEY & Co., Publishers,

119 Nassau Street, New York.

Afterward Mr. Chadwick became Chairman of the Committee on Rules of the old National Association, and he occupied that position until its disbandment in 1870.



HENRY CHADWICK.—“Father of Base Ball,”

NATIONAL PLAYING RULES

—OF—

Professional Base Ball Clubs

AS ADOPTED JOINTLY BY THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, AND GOVERNING ALL CLUBS PARTIES TO THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

1890.

THE BALL GROUND.

RULE 1. The Ground must be an inclosed field, sufficient in size to enable each player to play in his position as required by these Rules.

RULE 2. The Infield must be a space of ground thirty yards square.

THE BASES.

RULE 3. The Bases must be

SEC. 1. Four in number, and designated as First Base, Second Base, Third Base and Home Base.

SEC. 2. The Home Base must be of whitened rubber twelve inches square, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface, and so placed in the corner of the infield that two of its sides will form part of the boundaries of said infield.

SEC. 3. The First, Second and Third Bases must be canvas bags, fifteen inches square, painted white, and filled with some soft material, and so placed that the center of the second base shall be upon its corner of the infield, and the center of the first and third bases shall be on the lines running to and from second base and seven and one-half inches from the foul lines, providing that each base shall be entirely within the foul lines.

SEC. 2. All the bases must be securely fastened in their positions, and so placed as to be distinctly seen by the Umpire.

THE FOUL LINES.

RULE 4. The Foul Lines must be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the Home Base, along the outer edge of the First and Third Bases, to the boundaries of the Ground.

THE POSITION LINES.

RULE 5. The Pitcher's Lines must be straight lines forming

NOTE.—See diagram of diamond page 4.

the boundaries of a space of ground, in the infield, five and one-half feet long by four feet wide, distant fifty feet from the center of the Home Base, and so placed that the five and one-half feet lines would each be two feet distant from and parallel with a straight line passing through the center of the Home and Second Bases. Each corner of this space must be marked by a flat round rubber plate six inches in diameter, fixed in the ground even with the surface.

RULE 6. The Catcher's Lines must be drawn from the outer corner of the Home Base, in continuation of the Foul Lines, straight to the limits of the Ground back of Home Base.

RULE 7. The Captain's or Coacher's Line must be a line fifteen feet from and parallel with the Foul Lines, said lines commencing at a line parallel with and seventy-five feet distant from the Catcher's Lines, and running thence to the limits of the grounds.

RULE 8. The Player's Lines must be drawn from the Catcher's Lines to the limits of the Ground, fifty feet distant from and parallel with, the foul lines.

RULE 9. The Batsman's Lines must be straight lines forming the boundaries of a space on the right, and of a similar space on the left of the Home Base, six feet long by four feet wide, extending three feet in front of and three feet behind the center of the Home Base, and with its nearest line distant six inches from the Home Base.

RULE 10. The Three Feet Lines must be drawn as follows: From a point on the Foul Line from Home Base to First Base, and equally distant from such bases, shall be drawn a line on Foul Ground, at a right angle to said Foul Line, and to a point three feet distant from it; thence running parallel with said Foul Line, to a point three feet distant from the First Base; thence in a straight line to the Foul Line, and thence upon the Foul Line to point of beginning.

RULE 11. The lines designated in Rules 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 must be marked with chalk or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the Umpire. They must all be so marked their entire length, except the Captain's and Player's Lines, which must be so marked for a distance of at least thirty-five yards from the Catcher's Lines.

THE BALL.

RULE 12. The Ball:*

SEC. 1. Must not weigh less than five or more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference.

*The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past twelve years, and is used in all League contests.

The Spalding League Ball or the Reach American Association Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. For each championship game two balls shall be furnished by the Home Club to the Umpire for use. When the ball in play is batted over the fence or stands, on to foul ground out of sight of the players, the other ball shall be immediately put into play by the Umpire. As often as one of the two in use shall be lost, a new one must be substituted, so that the Umpire may at all times, after the game begins, have two for use. The moment the Umpire delivers a new or alternate ball to the pitcher it comes into play, and shall not be exchanged until it, in turn, passes out of sight on to foul ground. At no time shall the ball be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise.

SEC. 3. In all games the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the Home Club, and the last ball in play becomes the property of the winning club. Each ball to be used in championship games shall be examined, measured and weighed by the Secretary of the Association, inclosed in a paper box and sealed with the seal of the Secretary, which seal shall not be broken except by the Umpire in the presence of the Captains of the two contesting nines after play has been called.

SEC. 4. Should the ball become out of shape, or cut or ripped so as to expose the yarn, or in any way so injured as to be—in the opinion of the Umpire—unfit for fair use, the Umpire, on being appealed to by either Captain, shall at once put the alternate ball into play and call for a new one.

THE BAT.

RULE 13. The Bat.

SEC. 1. Must be made wholly of wood, except that the handle may be wound with twine, or a granulated substance applied, not to exceed eighteen inches from the end.

SEC. 2. It must be round, except that a portion of the surface may be flat on one side, but it must not exceed two and one-half inches in diameter in the thickest part, and must not exceed forty-two inches in length.

(In batting against the swift pitching of the period a tough, light bat is the best, and it should be handled quickly in striking at the ball, giving the wrists ample play, and not hit from the shoulder. A comparatively light quick stroke of the bat meeting a swiftly thrown ball will frequently send it out of reach of the out-fielders, while a safe tap of the ball will send it clear of the infielders, and prevent a catch in

the outfield, unless the latter are playing very close in.)

THE PLAYERS AND THEIR POSITIONS.

RULE 14. The players of each club in a game shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as Captain, and in no case shall less than nine men be allowed to play on each side.

RULE 15. The player's positions shall be such as may be assigned them by their Captain, except that the Pitcher must take his position within the Pitcher's Lines, as defined in Rule 5. When in position on the field, all players will be designated "Fielders" in these rules.

(The field side is not complete without nine men in the field. The Captain can place his men as he likes, even to the extent of playing one of the out-fielders as right short; but the ball can only be thrown to the bat from the Pitcher's regular position.)

RULE 16. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to seat themselves among the spectators.

RULE 17. Every Club shall be required to adopt uniforms for its players, and each player shall be required to present himself upon the field during said game in a neat and cleanly condition, but no player shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoes other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate.

THE PITCHER'S POSITION.

RULE 18. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet square on the ground, one foot on the rear line of the "box." He shall not raise either foot, unless in the act of delivering the ball, nor make more than one step in such delivery. He shall hold the ball, before the delivery, fairly in front of his body, and in sight of the Umpire. When the pitcher feigns to throw the ball to a base he must resume the above position and pause momentarily before delivering the ball to the bat.

(The pitcher must bear in mind the fact that if he lifts his rear foot from off the back line of his position before he delivers the ball, or before it leaves his hand, he violates the rule, as in such case he takes two steps in delivery, whereas the rule confines him to but one step. It is immaterial whether he lifts his rear foot or not after the ball leaves his hand. In every instance of his making a feint to throw to first base, he must afterward make a pause and take his orig-

inal standing position before he throws the ball to the bat.)

THE BATSMEN'S POSITION—ORDER OF BATTING.

RULE 19. The batsmen must take their positions within the Batsmen's Lines, as defined in Rule 9, in the order in which they are named on *the score*, which must contain the batting order of both nines, and be submitted by the Captains of the opposing teams to the Umpire before the game, and when approved by him THIS SCORE must be followed except in the case of a substitute player, in which case the substitute must take the place of the original player in the batting order. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who has completed his turn—time at bat—in the preceding inning.

(The "score" referred to in the rule is the printed or written order of batting handed to the Umpire by the Captain when the game is about to begin, and it cannot afterward be changed in its order except in the case of a substitute player taking his place in the nine, in which case he bats in the same order as that of the retired player.)

RULE 20. SEC. 1. When their side goes to the bat the players must immediately return to and seat themselves upon the players' bench and remain there until the side is put out, except when batsman or base runner. All bats not in use must be kept in the bat racks, and the two players next succeeding the batsman, in the order in which they are named on the score, must be ready with bat in hand to promptly take position as batsman; provided, that the Captain and one assistant only may occupy the space between the players' lines and the Captain's lines to coach base runners.

(No player has a right to leave the Players' Bench except when called to the bat. Neither have they the right to put their bats on the ground when not using them in their position at the bat. In the case of the Captain and his coaching assistant only, can any player leave the bench when not at the bat. Umpires should see that this rule is strictly enforced.)

SEC. 2. No player of the side at bat, except when Batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the Catcher's Lines, as defined in Rule 6. The triangular space behind the Home Base is reserved for the exclusive use of the Umpire, Catcher and

Batsman, and the Umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of, or passing between, the Pitcher and Catcher, while standing in their positions.

SEC. 3. The players of the side "at bat" must occupy the portion of the field allotted them, but must speedily vacate any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or of any Fielder attempting to catch or field it.

PLAYERS' BENCHES.

RULE 21. The Players' Benches must be furnished by the home club, and placed upon a portion of the ground outside the Players' Lines. They must be twelve feet in length, and must be immovably fastened to the ground. At the end of each bench must be immovably fixed a bat rack, with fixtures for holding twenty bats; one such rack must be designated for the exclusive use of the Visiting Club, and the other for the exclusive use of the Home Club.

THE GAME.

RULE 22. SEC. 1. Every Championship Game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset.

SEC. 2. A Game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting nine, except that,

(a) If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate.

(b) If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

(During the closing months of the season the Umpire should keep himself well posted as to the almanac time for sunset on the day of the month, so as to be ready to call play at least two hours before the official time for sunset. The moment the winning run in a game is made, that moment the contest ends, and the Umpire must call "game." For instance, if there be no man out and a runner on third base, and the score a tie, and a home run hit is made, the moment the home base is touched by the runner from third the game ends, and only a single hit can be credited to the batsmen.)

A TIE GAME.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine innings to each side, play shall only be continued until the side first at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side, in an

equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the side first at bat.

A DRAWN GAME.

RULE 24. A Drawn Game shall be declared by the Umpire when he terminates a game on account of darkness or rain, after five equal innings have been played, if the score at the time is equal on the last even innings played; but if the side that went second to bat is then at the bat, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the Umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal innings.

(For instance, if the fifth innings has ended, and the sixth has been commenced, and the score is 6 to 5 at the end of the first part of the sixth innings, and the side second at the bat have but five runs to their credit, and before a hand is out a run ties the game, and rain or darkness obliges the Umpire to call the game, the contest becomes a drawn game. But if the score at the end of the fifth even innings is equal and the side first at the bat fail to score, and their opponents then get in one run before a hand is out, and the Umpire then calls the game on account of rain or darkness, the side last at the bat wins.)

A CALLED GAME.

RULE 25. If the Umpire calls "Game" on account of darkness or rain at any time after five innings have been completed by both sides, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, unless the side second at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the side first at bat, in which case the score of the game shall be the total number of runs made.

(When the side first at the bat have completed their innings and the score be equal, and the side last at the bat than make one run before a hand is out, and the game be than called by the Umpire the side last at the bat wins.

A FORFEITED GAME.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the Umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

SEC. 1. If the nine of a club fail to appear upon a field, or being upon the field, fail to begin the game within five minutes

after the Umpire has called "Play," at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

(The "unavoidable" delay above mentioned means, a detention caused by the breaking down of any conveyance, or that resulting from any accident on a railroad).

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the Umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the Umpire, one side fails to resume playing within *one minute* after the Umpire has called "Play."

(This is a very important rule, as it gives the Umpire full power to put a stop to the unnecessary delays caused by continuous disputing of the Umpire's decisions. When delays are "points" to play in the game, in the case of an approaching shower or of darkness, and these delays can be obtained by constant kicking, the Umpire is empowered to call play the moment he renders every decision, and if the kicking is continued one single minute thereafter, the game becomes forfeited under the rule.)

SEC. 4. If, in the opinion of the Umpire, any one of these rules is wilfully violated.

SEC. 5. If, after ordering the removal of a player, as authorized by Rule 57, Sec. 5, said order is not obeyed within five minutes.

SEC. 6. In case the Umpire declares a game forfeited, he shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association within twenty four hours thereafter.

NO GAME.

RULE 27. "No Game" shall be declared by the Umpire if he shall terminate play on account of rain or darkness, before five innings on each side are completed.

(It is absolutely essential that five innings on each side shall have been played to a finish and the sixth about to be commenced, before the game can legally be ended as a game. In any other case "no game" must be called by the Umpire, such as in the instance

of the second part of the fifth innings not being completed.)

SUBSTITUTES.

RULE 28. SEC. 1. In every championship game each team shall be required to have present on the field, in uniform, at least two or more substitute players.

SEC. 2. Two players, whose names shall be printed on the score card as extra players, may be substituted at any time by either club, but no player so retired shall thereafter participate in the game. In addition thereto a substitute may be allowed at any time in place of a player disabled in the game then being played, by reason of illness or injury, of the nature and extent of which the Umpire shall be the sole judge.

(This is a very important rule, and the changes introduced require to be well understood. Under this rule as it now is the Captain of either nine is given the power to introduce three distinct pitchers in the game, viz., the one originally named in the batting order, and two extra men. Or he can change his battery entire by substituting a pitcher and catcher. This too, is independent of any substitution of players for those who may be disabled by illness or injury. These changes of players in putting in extra men, too, can be made at any period of an innings or of a game.)

SEC. 3. The Base Runner shall not have a substitute run for him, except by consent of the Captains of the contesting teams.

(A substitute for a Base Runner—and he only—can only be introduced by consent of the opposing nine's Captain. If he refuses, that ends it. He can of course, designate the particular substitute he allows to run.)

CHOICE OF INNINGS—CONDITION OF GROUND.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the Captain of the Home Club, who shall also be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after rain.

(The advantage in the choice of innings lies with the side who go in last at the bat. The Captain of the home team is sole judge of the fitness of the field for beginning a game, as to its being too wet or muddy, etc. But after "play" is called and a shower wets the

field again, the Umpire then becomes the sole judge as to whether the field is in proper condition to resume play or not.)

THE DELIVERY OF THE BALL—FAIR AND UNFAIR BALLS.

RULE 30. A Fair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher while standing wholly within the lines of his position, and facing the Batsman, the ball, so delivered, to pass over the Home Base, not lower than the Batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder.

RULE 31. An Unfair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher, as in Rule 30, except that the ball does not pass over the Home Base, or does pass over the Home Base, above the Batsman's shoulder, or below the knee.

(There are two classes of "*fair*" balls referred to in the rules, one of which is the "fair ball" mentioned as touching fair ground from the bat, and the *fair* ball referred to in Rule 30. It would be well to call the latter a good ball, as of old, leaving the term "fair" ball to refer solely to balls hit to fair ground. The Umpire in judging the range of balls—as referred to in Rule 31—should bear in mind the fact that the rule requires the ball to be *below* the knee, and *above* the shoulder, to be an unfair ball. If it comes in on the line of the knee or the shoulder, it is a legal ball.)

BALKING.

RULE 32. A Balk is

SEC. 1 Any motion made by the Pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, and shall be held to include any and every accustomed motion with the hands, arms or feet, or position of the body assumed by the Pitcher in his delivery of the ball and any motion calculated to deceive a base runner, except the ball be accidentally dropped.

SEC. 2. The holding of the ball by the Pitcher so long as to delay the game unnecessarily; or

SEC. 3. Any motion to deliver the ball, or the delivering the ball to the bat by the Pitcher when any part of his person is upon ground outside of the lines of his position, including all preliminary motions with the hands, arms, and feet.

(The balk rule was violated last season by Umpires, both in the League and the Association, and the result was a poorer record of base running than in 1888. In the first place the pitcher was frequently

allowed to be too slow in his delivery, thereby violating Sec. 2 of the above rule. Then, too, he was allowed to violate the first section, in making motions well calculated to deceive the Base Runner, which the rule explicitly prohibits. The Pitcher commits a balk every time he makes any movement of his arms or his body, such as he is regularly accustomed to in his method of delivery and then fails to deliver the ball to the catcher immediately; and if he make any one of these, preliminary motions, and then throws to First Base to catch a Runner napping, or makes a feint to throw, he unquestionably makes a balk. The Base Runner on a base is alone entitled to a base on a balk in all cases where the Pitcher makes a motion to deliver the ball to the bat, and fails to do so. The Batsman is only entitled to a base on a balk, when the ball is actually delivered to the bat after the Pitcher has stepped outside the lines of his position; or has made two steps in his delivery, or has failed to make a pause and to stand in his position after making a feint to throw to a base. Of course when the Batsman is given a base on a balk every Runner on a base takes a base also.

DEAD BALLS.

RULE 33. A Dead Ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the Pitcher that touches the Batsman's bat without being struck at, or any part of the Batsman's person or clothing while standing in his position without being struck at; or any part of the Umpire's person or clothing, while on foul ground, without first passing the Catcher.

(The Umpire should be careful in watching the action of the Batsman when attempting to "bunt" the ball—viz. to let the thrown ball strike the bat—so as to be sure that it is not a "bunt" but an accidental hit and consequently a dead ball.)

RULE 34. In case of a Foul Strike, Foul Hit ball not legally caught out, Dead Ball, or Base Runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the Pitcher standing in his position.

BLOCK BALLS.

RULE 35. SEC. 1. A Block is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a Block occurs the Umpire shall declare it, and Base Runners may run the bases, without being put out, until the ball has been returned to and held by the Pitcher standing in his position.

SEC. 3. In the case of a Block, if the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the Fielders, the Umpire should call "Time," and require each Base Runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the Pitcher standing in his position.

(The Umpire is requested to watch all play likely to result in a "block" ball, very carefully, and to promptly call "block ball" in a loud voice the moment the block occurs; and be very prompt in calling time in the case of any such action of an Outfielder as that referred to in Section 3 of the rule. The ball is not in play after a "block" has been called by the Umpire, until the ball is held by the Pitcher while standing in his "box." Whenever the Pitcher sees that a "block" is likely to occur, he should remain in his box until the ball is fielded in.)

THE SCORING OF RUNS.

RULE 36. One Run shall be scored every time a Base Runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the Home Base before three men are put out by (exception) If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching First Base, a run shall not be scored.

(If, when two men are out, a base hit is made, while a Runner is on Second Base and none at First Base; and the runner on Second is caught napping between Second and Third, and the Runner on third reaches Home before the Runner caught between bases is touched out, the run counts; but if, under somewhat similar circumstances there is also a Runner on First as well as Second, in such case all that is necessary for the Base Player at Third, is to hold the ball there before the Runner from Third gets home, to pre-

vent the run from counting, as, in such case, the Runner from Second to Third is forced off, and there is no necessity to run him down to touch him.)

THE BATTING RULES.

RULE 37. A Fair Hit is a ball batted by the batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, the First Base, the Third Base, any part of the person of a player, Umpire or any other object that is in front of or on either side of the Foul Lines or batted directly to the ground by the Batsman, standing in his position that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls within the Foul Lines, between Home and First, or Home and Third Bases, without interference by a player.

RULE 38. A Foul Hit is a ball batted by the Batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, any part of the person of a player, or any other object that is behind either of the Foul Lines, or that strikes the person of such Batsman, while standing in his position, or batted directly to the ground by the Batsman, standing in his position, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair ground) bounds or rolls outside the Foul Lines, between Home and First or Home and Third Bases without interference by a player. Provided, that a Foul Hit not rising above the Batsman's head and caught by the Catcher playing within ten feet of the Home Base, shall be termed a Foul Tip.

(There is a very important difference between a ball hit directly from the bat to the ground, and a ball hit into the air from the bat. In the former case the character of the hit ball, as to its being Fair or Foul, is decided entirely by the fact of its rolling or bounding from *Fair* ground to *Foul*, or from Foul ground to Fair. But in the case of a ball hit in the air it becomes *Fair* or *Foul* from its first touching Fair or Foul ground, no matter in what direction it may afterward roll. In the case of a ball batted direct to the ground, the fielder should not touch the ball until it has stopped rolling. For only then is it settled either as a Fair or Foul ball. But if he does pick it up before it stops, it becomes Fair or Foul according to whether the fielder is standing upon Fair or Foul ground at the time he fields the ball.)

BALLS BATTED OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS.

RULE 39. When a batted ball passes outside the grounds, the

Umpire shall decide it Fair should it disappear within, or Foul should it disappear outside of the range of the Foul Lines, and Rules 37 and 38 are to be construed accordingly.

RULE 40. A Fair batted ball that goes over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and ten feet from Home Base shall entitle the Batsman to two bases and a distinctive line shall be marked on the fence at this point.

(The latter rule is intended to govern the batting on ball grounds not sufficiently large in the out-field for ordinary out-field play.)

STRIKES.

RULE 41. A Strike is

SEC. 1. A ball struck at by the Batsman without its touching his bat; or

SEC. 2. A Fair Ball legally delivered by the Pitcher, but not struck at by the Batsman.

SEC. 3. Any obvious attempt to make a Foul Hit.

RULE 42. A Foul Strike is a ball batted by the Batsman when any part of his person is upon ground outside the lines of the Batsman's position.

(An "obvious attempt" to hit the ball Foul would occur if the Batsman turned round and attempted to hit the ball just as it had passed him to the left of his position. It should be understood that no attempt to bunt a ball can be justly construed as an effort to hit Foul ball intentionally.)

THE BATSMAN IS OUT.

RULE 43. The Batsman is out:

SEC. 1. If he fails to take his position at the bat in his order of batting, unless the error be discovered and the proper Batsman takes his position before a fair hit has been made; and in such case the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time at bat of the proper Batsman. *Provided*, this rule shall not take effect unless *the out* is declared before the ball is delivered to the succeeding Batsman.

(If the wrong Batsman goes to the bat and he makes a Fair Hit before the error is discovered and declared, the change of Batsman cannot be made until the turn at the bat comes round again. In all cases the out must be declared before another ball is thrown to the bat.)

SEC. 2. If he fails to take his position within one minute after the Umpire has called for the Batsman.

(If there be any attempt to gain time by delays in Batsmen going to the bat, the Umpire should have his watch in hand, ready to note the time, and promptly declare the dilatory Batsman out on the expiration of the one minute.)

SEC. 3. If he makes a Foul Hit, other than a Foul Tip as defined in Rule 38, and the ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground, provided it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he makes a Foul Strike.

SEC. 5. If he attempts to hinder the Catcher from Fielding the ball, evidently without effort to make a fair hit.

(The action of the Batsman should be closely watched in this regard, when a runner is on First Base and the Catcher is trying to throw him out.)

SEC. 6. If, while the First Base be occupied by a base runner, three strikes be called on him by the Umpire, except when two men are already out.

(It makes no difference whether the Catcher holds the ball on the fly or not, after the third strike has been called, the striker is out when there is a runner on First Base, and only one man out when the third strike is called. In all other cases the catch must be made in order to put him out, or otherwise the Catcher has to try to throw him out at First Base.)

SEC. 7. If, while making the third strike, the ball hits his person or clothing.

(In other words, if he strikes at an in-shoot ball after two strikes have been called, and the ball—without touching the bat—hits his person or clothing he cannot be given his base on being hit by a pitched ball, and neither can the ball be called dead, or it must be declared the third strike, and the Batsman declared out.)

SEC. 8. If, after two strikes have been called, the Batsman obviously attempts to make a foul hit, as in Section 3, Rule 41.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

WHEN THE BATSMAN BECOMES A BASE RUNNER.

RULE 44. The Batsman becomes a Base Runner:

SEC. 1. Instantly after he makes a Fair Hit.

SRC. 2. Instantly after four balls have been called by the Umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after three strikes have been declared by the Umpire.

SEC. 4. If, while he be a Batsman, his person or clothing be hit by a ball from the Pitcher, unless—in the opinion of the Umpire—he intentionally permits himself to be so hit.

SEC. 5. Instantly after an illegal delivery of a ball by the Pitcher.

(An illegal delivery of the ball is made whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat, after stepping outside the lines of his position; or for failing to pause before sending the ball to the bat; after making a feint to throw to First Base; or after raising his rear foot from the ground before the ball leaves his hand. The ordinary balk, however, does not give the Batsman his base, but only the runners.)

BASES TO BE TOUCHED.

RULE 45. The Base Runner must touch each base in regular order, viz.: First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return (except on a foul hit) must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He shall only be considered as holding a base after touching it, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding Base Runner.

(There is an exception to the latter part of the rule, and that is in the case of a runner being on First and Second Bases, or Second and Third Bases, and an attempt to steal bases is made. For instance, suppose the runner on third attempts to steal home, and the runner on second in the interim runs to third and touches that base; under the ordinary working of the rule he would be entitled to hold that base; but in this exceptional case if the runner trying to steal home finds that he cannot do it successfully, and tries and succeeds in getting back to third base he is

entitled to that base, and the runner from second to third, who has touched and held third must return to second, and if touched while standing on third base, he is out.)

ENTITLED TO BASES.

RULE 46. The Base Runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take the Base in the following cases:

SEC. 1. If, while he was Batsman, the Umpire called four Balls.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire awards a succeeding Batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit with a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery—as in Rule 44, Sec. 5—and the Base Runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire calls a “balk.”

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the Pitcher pass the Catcher and touch the Umpire or any fence or building within ninety feet of the Home Base.

SEC. 5. If upon a fair hit the Ball strikes the person or clothing of the Umpire on fair ground.

(This is intended to apply when the double Umpire plan is in use.)

SEC. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary.

SEC. 7. If the Fielder stop or catch a a batted ball with his hat, or any part of his dress.

(This “obstruction of an adversary” has two distinct meanings under the rules. Of course when the Base Player holds the ball in his hand ready to touch an advancing adversary he stands in the Runner’s way and virtually obstructs his adversary; but in this case it is a legal obstruction. But when he does not hold the ball and then in any way obstructs a runner, the latter cannot be put out even if afterward touched off the base.)

RETURNING TO BASES.

RULE 47. The Base Runner shall return to his Base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out.

SEC. 1. If the Umpire declares a Foul Tip (as defined in Rule 38) or any other Foul Hit not legally caught by a Fielder.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire declares a Foul Strike.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire declares a Dead Ball, unless it be also

the fourth Unfair Ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 46, Sec. 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the Umpire interferes with the Catcher, or he is struck by a ball thrown by the Catcher to intercept a Base Runner.

WHEN BASE RUNNERS ARE OUT.

RULE 48. The Base Runner is out:

SEC. 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while Batsman, and the Catcher fail to catch the third strike ball, he plainly attempts to hinder the Catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a Fair Hit while Batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a Fielder, before touching the ground or any object other than a Fielder: *Provided*, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap.

SEC. 3. If, when the Umpire has declared three strikes on him, while Batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground: *Provided*, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after Three Strikes, or a Fair Hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a Fielder *before* such Base Runner touches First Base.

(If the Base Runner from home to first base reaches the base—that is, touches it—at the same moment that the Fielder holds the ball on the base, the Runner is not out. It must be plain to the Umpire that the ball is held by the Fielder *before* the Runner touches the base, or he is not out.)

SEC. 5. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, the ball be securely held by a Fielder, while touching First Base with any part of his person, *before* such Base Runner touches First Base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from Home Base to First Base, he runs outside the Three Feet Lines, as defined in Rule 10; except that he must do so if necessary to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, and in such case shall not be declared out.

(Umpires should closely watch the Runner from Home to First to see that he does not touch fair ground in running along the pathway, for if he does he must be declared out. Runners frequently run off the path, touching fair ground, and when they do they are out.)

SEC. 7. If, in running from First to Second Base, from Second to Third Base, or from Third to Home Base he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder; but in case a Fielder be occupying the Base Runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the Base Runner shall run out of the path, and behind said Fielder, and shall not be declared out for so doing.

(The running out of the reach of a Fielder holding the ball ready to touch a Runner, must be plainly done beyond the distance of three feet to put the Runner out. It makes no matter how far he runs off the line except the Fielder holds the ball in his hand and reaches out to touch the Runner. If the Runner is near the Fielder while the latter is attempting to field the ball, then the Runner must run out of his reach in order to avoid obstructing him.)

SEC. 8. If he fails to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this Rule; or if he in any way obstructs a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball. *Provided*, That if two or more Fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the Base Runner comes in contact with one or more of them, the Umpire shall determine which Fielder is entitled to the benefit of this Rule, and shall not decide the Base Runner out for coming in contact with any other Fielder.

(This obstructing a Fielder is a very important matter for the Umpire's decision, and it requires the closest attention. For instance, suppose a Fielder is under a fly ball which is falling on the line of the bases, in such case the Runner has no right of way on the base path, but must run on one side of the Fielder to avoid obstructing him in making the catch. This rule applies in all cases of fielding a *batted* ball; but the Base Runner cannot intentionally interfere with a Fielder attempting to field a thrown ball, and such interference is at all times intentional where it could readily have been avoided, such as purposely getting in the way of a thrown ball so that it might strike him on the back, or putting up his hand to cause it to glance off his arm, etc.)

SEC. 9. If, at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy: *Provided*, The ball be held by the Fielder after touching him; but (exception as to First Base), in running to First Base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning First Base, he also attempts to run to Second Base, or, after passing the base he turns to his left from the foul line, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

(So long as the Runner overrunning First Base keeps on the right side of the foul line he is entitled to exemption from being put out in returning; but the moment he crosses the foul line he forfeits such exemption. In attempting to run to Second Base after overrunning First, he is not required to return to First, and retouch that base before running to Second.)

SEC. 10. If, when a Fair or Foul Hit ball (other than a foul tip as referred to in Rule 38) is legally caught by a Fielder, such ball is legally held by a Fielder on the Base occupied by the Base Runner when such ball was struck (or the Base Runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder), before he retouches said base after such Fair or Foul Hit ball was so caught. *Provided*, That the Base Runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base, or touches the Base Runner with it; but if the Base Runner in attempting to reach a base, detaches it before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

(On all fair or foul fly balls caught, Runners on bases who leave a base the moment such ball was hit, must return to them at once, and if the Fielder catching the fly ball throws it to the Base Player in time before the Runner can get back, a double play is made, the Batsman being out on the catch, and the Runner on the base.)

SEC. 11. If, when a Batsman becomes a Base Runner, the First Base, or the First and Second Bases, or the First, Second and Third Bases, be occupied, any Base Runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, until any following Base

Runner is put out and may be put out at the next base or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder in the same manner as in running to First Base, at any time before any following Base Runner is put out.

(The Base Runners in such case are "forced" off the bases they occupy by the Batsman's fair hit, and they can be put out at the base they are forced to run to, just the same as in running to First Base, simply by the Player holding the ball on the base.)

SEC. 12. If a Fair Hit ball strike him *before touching the fielder*, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the Batsman becoming a Base Runner, and no run shall be scored, or any other Base Runner put out.

(The change in the Rules prevents the double play which could be made under the Rule of 1889. For instance, if a ball from the bat struck the Runner running from first to second, the Fielder fielding the ball could throw it to first base in time to put the Striker out. Under the new Rule only the Runner who is hit by the batted ball—and before it touches a Fielder—can be put out.)

SEC. 13. If, when running to a base or forced to return to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the order prescribed in Rule 45, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, in the same manner as in running to First Base.

(In returning to a base on a Foul Ball the Runner is not obliged to touch the intervening bases. Thus if the Batsman hit a ball to the outfield on which he runs to third, and the ball be declared foul, the Runner can return direct to home base, without retouching second and first.)

SEC. 14. If, when the Umpire calls "Play," after any suspension of a game, he fails to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base.

(The call of "Time" by the Umpire deadens the ball, and until "Play" is called, Runners cannot leave the bases they were holding when time was called).

WHEN BATSMAN OR BASE RUNNER IS OUT.

RULE 49. The Umpire shall declare the Batsman or Base Runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player is put out in accordance with these rules, except as provided in Rule 48, Sections 10 and 14.

(The Umpire should be required to declare how the Batsman or Base Runner was put out in all cases. It is the most satisfactory).

COACHING RULES.

RULE 50. The Captains and Coaches are restricted in coaching to the Base Runner only, and are not allowed to address any remarks except to the Base Runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and no player shall use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing club, or the audience. To enforce the above, the Captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the Umpire to the offense, and upon a repetition of the same the club shall be debarred from further coaching during the game.

(The noisy coaching in vogue last season is a nuisance the Umpire should put a stop to. It is plainly not "words in necessary direction," but is intended solely to annoy the Pitcher. If the Rule is violated the penalty is that the side on which the fault lies is prohibited from further coaching during the game).

THE UMPIRE.

RULE 51. The Umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a game, except for reason of illness or injury.

HIS POWERS AND JURISDICTION.

RULE 52. SEC. 1. The Umpire is master of the Field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and is entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or indignity to him must be promptly ejected from the grounds.

SEC. 2. He must be invariably addressed by the players as Mr. Umpire; and he must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the Playing Rules, and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as he may deem necessary, to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions.

(The power of deciding all points of play, whether covered by the Rules expressly or not, is given the Umpire in Section 2 of the above Rule, in which he is

empowered to order any player "*to do or to omit to do*" any act he may deem necessary to give force and effect to the spirit of the Code of Rules. In fact, as stated in the Rule—the Umpire is *master of the Field* from the first innings of the game to the last).

SPECIAL DUTIES.

RULE 53. The Umpire's duties shall be as follows:

SEC. 1. The Umpire is the sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance shall any person be allowed to question the correctness of any decision made by him except the Captains of the contending nines, and no other player shall at such time leave his position in the field, his place at the bat, on the bases or players' bench, to approach or address the Umpire in word or act upon such disputed decision. Neither shall any Manager or other officers of either club—except the Captains as before mentioned—be permitted to go upon the field or address the Umpire in regard to such disputed decision, under a penalty of a forfeiture of the game to the opposing club. The Umpire shall in no case appeal to any spectator for information in regard to any case, and shall not reverse his decision on any point of play on the testimony of any player or bystander.

(This Rule has hitherto been violated with impunity each season, and it is high time that it be strictly carried out to the letter. It expressly prohibits any player from speaking to the Umpire during a game except the Captain, and the latter even has no right to dispute a single decision in a game in which a simple error of judgment is alone involved, such as in the case of a Base Runner being touched while off a base or not, or as to the character of a ball delivered by the Pitcher to the bat, which he may justly or unjustly decide a called ball or a strike. In all such cases the Captain has no right to address a word to the Umpire under this Rule, except to ask for judgment. The utter uselessness of disputing decisions involving only errors of judgment is shown in the fact that no such decision can be reversed. Only when the Umpire errs in his interpretation of the letter of any special Rule can the Captain call for an explanation, or appeal for a reversal of the illegal decision. It should be borne

in mind that the penalty for a violation of this Rule is the forfeiture of the game).

SEC. 2. Before the commencement of a Game, the Umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the Captain of the Home Club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. He shall also ascertain whether the fence in the rear of the Catcher's position is distant ninety feet from the Home Base.

SEC. 3. The Umpire must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury or rain. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first striker of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

SEC. 4. The Umpire shall count and call every "unfair ball" delivered by the Pitcher, and every "dead ball," if also an unfair ball, as a "ball," and he shall also count and call every "strike." Neither a "ball" nor a "strike" shall be counted or called until the ball has passed the Home Base. He shall also declare every "Dead Ball," "Block," "Foul Hit," "Foul Strike," and "Balk."

RULE 54. For the special benefit of the patrons of the game, and because the offences specified are under his immediate jurisdiction, and not subject to appeal by players, the attention of the Umpire is particularly directed to possible violations of the purpose and spirit of the Rules, of the following character:

SEC. 1. Laziness or loafing of players in taking their places in the field, or those allotted them by the Rules when their side is at the bat, and especially any failure to keep the bats in the racks provided for them; to be ready (two men) to take position as Batsmen, and to remain upon the Players' Bench, except when otherwise required by the Rules.

SEC. 2. Any attempt by players of the side at bat, by calling to a Fielder, other than the one designated by his Captain, to field a ball, or by any other equally disreputable means seeking to disconcert a Fielder.

SEC. 3. The Rules make a marked distinction between hindrance of an adversary in fielding a batted or thrown ball. This has been done to rid the game of the childish excuses and claims formerly made by a Fielder failing to hold a ball to put out a Base Runner. But there may be cases of a Base Runner so flagrantly violating the spirit of the Rules and of the Game in obstructing a

Fielder from fielding a thrown ball that it would become the duty of the Umpire, not only to declare the Base Runner "out" (and to compel any succeeding Base Runners to hold their bases), but also to impose a heavy fine upon him. For example: If the Base Runner plainly strike at the ball while passing him, to prevent its being caught by a Fielder; if he holds a Fielder's arms so as to disable him from catching the ball, or if he run against or knock the Fielder down for the same purpose.

CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

RULE 55. The Umpire must call "Play," promptly at the hour designated by the Home Club, and on the call of "Play" the game must immediately begin. When he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored. The Umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a Fielder, "Time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to, and held by the Pitcher, standing in his position), or in case rain falls so heavily that the spectators are compelled, by the severity of the storm, to seek shelter, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should such rain continue to fall thirty minutes thereafter, he shall terminate the game; or to enforce order in case of annoyance from spectators.

(The Umpire cannot suspend play on account of rain, unless it rains so heavily that spectators are obliged to seek shelter from "the severity of the storm." An ordinary drizzle or a gentle shower does not produce this effect as a rule. "Time" can always be called by the Umpire to enforce order in case of any portion of the crowd becoming unruly).

RULE 56. The Umpire is only allowed, by the Rules, to call "Time" in case of an accident to himself or a player, a "Block," as referred to in Rule 35, Sec. 3, or in case of rain, as defined by the Rules. The practice of players suspending the game to discuss or contest a decision with the Umpire, is a gross violation of the Rules, and the Umpire must promptly fine any player who interrupts the game in this manner.

(The Umpire must do more than fine a player or players who violate this rule. He must call "play" immediately, and forfeit the game in favor of the side at fault, within one minute after play has been called, if the disputing of decisions does not cease within that time).

INFLECTING FINES.

RULE 57. The Umpire is empowered to inflict fines of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00 for the first offence on players during the progress of a game, as follows:

SEC. 1. For indecent or improper language addressed to the audience, the Umpire, or any player.

SEC. 2. For the Captain or Coacher wilfully failing to remain within the legal bounds of his position, except upon an appeal by the Captain from the Umpire's decision upon a misinterpretation of the rules.

SEC. 3. For the disobedience by a player of any other of his orders, or for any other violation of these Rules.

SEC. 4. In case the Umpire imposes a fine on a player, he shall at once notify the Captain of the offending player's side, and shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association or League within twenty-four hours thereafter, under the penalty of having said fine taken from his own salary.

SEC. 5. A repetition of any of the above offences shall, at the discretion of the Umpire, subject the offender either to a repetition of the fine or to removal from the field, and the immediate substitution of another player then in uniform.

(Umpires did not enforce the rule last year, of removing an offending player from the field for repeatedly disputing an Umpire's decision, as they should have done. It is a very effectual rule against kickers, especially kicking Captains who are nuisances on the diamond).

FIELD RULES.

RULE 58. No Club shall allow open betting or pool selling upon its grounds, nor in any building owned or occupied by it.

RULE 59. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of the game, in addition to the players in uniform, the Manager on each side and the Umpire; except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such officials of the Home Club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 60. No Umpire, Manager, Captain or player shall address the audience during the progress of a game, except in case of necessary explanation.

RULE 61. Every Club shall furnish sufficient police force upon its own grounds to preserve order, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the Visiting Club may refuse to play further until the field be cleared. If the ground be not cleared within fifteen minutes thereafter, the Visiting Club may claim, and

shall be entitled to, the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings have been played.)

(There should be a rule in the code as there is in the constitution of the League—prohibiting any player of a team from being party to any bet or wager on the game in which he participates).

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

RULE 62. "Play" is the order of the Umpire to begin the game, or to resume play after its suspension.

RULE 63. "Time" is the order of the Umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day of the game.

RULE 64. "Game" is the announcement by the Umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 65. "An Inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a Club in a game, and is completed when three of such players have been put out as provided in these rules

RULE 66. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a Batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner; except when, because of being hit by a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery by the Pitcher, as in Rule 44

RULE 67. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these Rules.

SCORING.

RULE 68. In order to promote Uniformity in Scoring Championship Games the following instructions, suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scorers and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

BATTING.

SEC. 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game. The time or times when the player has been sent to base by being hit by a pitched ball, by the Pitcher's illegal delivery, or by a base on balls, shall not be included in this column.

SEC. 2. In the second column should be set down the runs made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column should be placed the first base hits made by each player. A base hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines, and out of reach of the Fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a Fielder in

motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches First Base.

When a hit ball is hit so sharply to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the Batsman. In case of doubt over this class of hits, score a base hit, and exempt the Fielder from the charge of an error.

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a Fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the Batsman.

That in all cases where a Base Runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the Batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the Umpire, as defined in Rule 37.

SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be placed Sacrifice hits, which shall be credited to the Batsman, who, when but one man is out advances a Runner a base on a fly to the outfield or a ground hit, which results in putting out the Batsman, or would so result if handled without error.

FIELDING.

SEC. 5. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where a striker is given out by the Umpire for a foul strike, or because he struck out of his turn, the put out shall be scored to the Catcher.

SEC. 6. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a run out or other play of the kind.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the player assisting.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

ERRORS.

SEC. 7. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each misplay which allows the striker or base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," "bases on the batsman being struck by a pitched ball," or case of illegal pitched balls, balks and passed balls, shall not be included in said column. In scoring errors of batted balls see Section 3 of this Rule.

STOLEN BASES.

SEC. 8. Stolen bases shall be scored as follows:

Any attempt to steal a base must go to the credit of the base

runner, whether the ball is thrown wild or muffed by the fielder, but any manifest error is to be charged to the fielder making the same. If the base runner advances another base he shall not be credited with a stolen base, and the fielder allowing the advancement is also to be charged with an error. If a base runner makes a start and a battery error is made, the runner secures the credit of a stolen base, and the battery error is scored against the player making it. Should a base runner overrun a base and then be put out, he should receive the credit for the stolen base.

EARNED RUNS.

SEC. 9. An earned run shall be scored every time the player reaches the home base unaided by errors before chances have been offered to retire the side.

(Earned runs should be charged against the pitching only on the basis of base hits made off the pitching, and should not include stolen bases or bases scored in any other way.)

THE SUMMARY.

RULE 69. The Summary shall contain:

SEC. 1. The number of earned runs made by each side

SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of bases stolen by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of double and triple plays made by each side, with the names of the players assisting in the same.

SEC. 7. The number of men given bases on called balls by each Pitcher.

SEC. 8. The number of men given bases from being hit by pitched balls.

SEC. 9. The number of men struck out.

SEC. 10. The number of passed balls by each Catcher.

SEC. 11. The number of wild pitches by each Pitcher.

SEC. 12. The time of game.

SEC. 13. The name of the Umpire.

(By including in the Summary the number of total bases made on base hits—such as two and three-baggers and home runs—a premium is offered for record playing at the bat.

Assistances on strikes are not to be included in the record of fielding assistances. There should be a

record added giving the figures of runs batted in by safe hits and legitimate sacrifice hits.)

AMENDMENTS.

RULE 70. No Amendment or change of any of these National Playing Rules shall be made, except by a joint committee on rules, consisting of three members from the National League and three members from the American Association. Such committee to be appointed at the annual meetings of each of said bodies to serve one year from the twentieth day of December of each year. Such committee shall have full power to act, provided that such amendments shall be made only by an affirmative vote of the majority of each delegation.

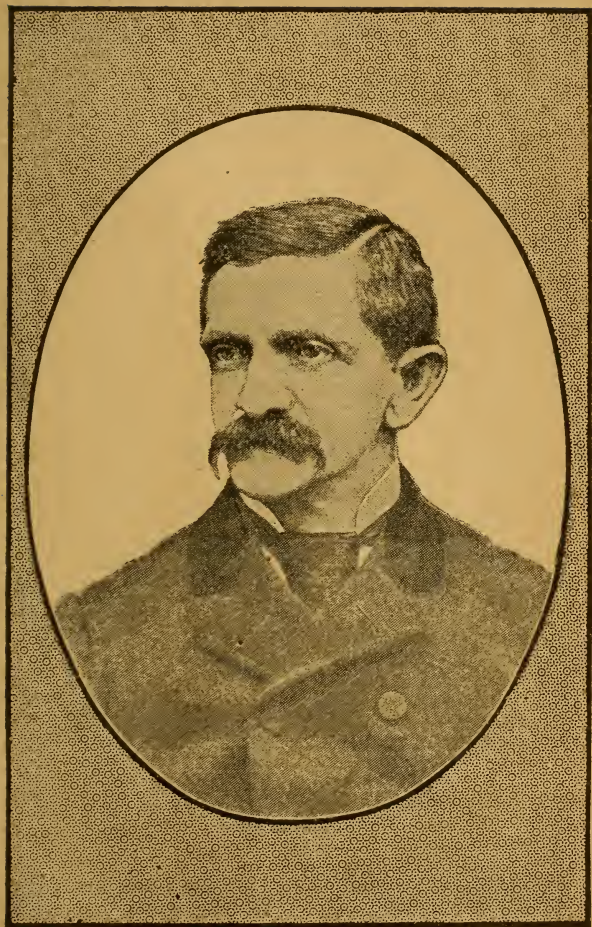
WASHINGTON, MARCH 15th, 1890.

MR. HENRY CHADWICK,

Dear Sir:—I have carefully gone over your editorial notes attached to the most important rules of the National Code for 1890, and fully indorse those interpretations as in every way correct, and in accordance with the official interpretation of the rules by the Joint Committee. Yours truly,

N. E. YOUNG,

President National League.



N. E. YOUNG.

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CLUBS.	At Boston.	At New York.	At Brooklyn.	At Philadelphia.	At Chicago.	At Cincinnati.	At Cleveland.	At Pittsburgh.
Boston.....	.....	May 9 " 10 " 12 " 13 June 5 " 6 " 7 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 9 " 10 " 11 Aug. 6 " 7 " 8	May 3 " 5 " 6 " 7 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 Sept. 4 " 6	July 4 " 4 " 5 " 31 Aug. 1 " 2 " 4 Sept. 27 " 29 " 30	June 20 " 21 " 23 " 24 July 28 " 29 " 30 Oct. 2 " 3 " 4	June 30 July 1 " 2 " 3 " 21 " 22 " 23 Sept. 19 " 20 " 22	June 25 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 24 " 25 " 26 Sept. 24 " 25 " 26
New York.....	April 24 " 25 " 26 " 28 June 17 " 18 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	May 3 " 6 " 7 June 12 " 13 " 14 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 9 " 10 " 11 Aug. 6 " 7 " 8	June 20 " 21 " 23 " 24 July 21 " 22 " 23 Oct. 2 " 3 " 4	June 25 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 24 " 25 " 26 Sept. 27 " 29 " 30	June 4 " 4 " 5 " 31 Aug. 1 " 2 " 4 Sept. 24 " 25 " 26	June 30 July 1 " 2 " 3 " 28 " 29 " 30 Sept. 19 " 20 " 23
Brooklyn.....	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 Aug. 13 " 14 " 15 Sept. 15 " 16 " 17	June 2 " 3 " 4 " 16 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12 Sept. 11 " 12 " 13	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	May 9 " 10 " 12 " 13 June 5 " 6 " 7 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	June 25 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 24 " 25 " 26 Sept. 19 " 20 " 22	June 30 July 1 " 2 " 3 " 21 " 22 " 23 Sept. 24 " 25 " 26	June 20 " 21 " 23 " 24 July 28 " 29 " 30 Sept. 27 " 29 " 30	July 4 " 4 " 5 " 31 Aug. 1 " 2 " 4 Sept. 24 " 25 " 26
Philadelphia.....	May 14 June 12 " 13 " 14 " 16 Aug. 11 " 12 Sept. 11 " 12 " 13	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 Aug. 13 " 14 " 15 Sept. 15 " 16 " 17	April 24 " 25 " 26 " 28 June 17 " 18 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	June 30 July 1 " 2 " 3 " 28 " 29 " 30 Sept. 24 " 25 " 26	July 4 " 4 " 5 " 31 Aug. 1 " 2 " 4 Sept. 19 " 20 " 22	June 25 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 24 " 25 " 26 Sept. 19 " 20 " 22	June 20 " 21 " 23 " 24 July 28 " 29 " 30 Sept. 27 " 29 " 30

Chicago.....	May 15 " 16 " 17 " 19 July 10 " 11 " 12 Sept. 1 " 1 " 2	May 24 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 7 " 8 " 9 Aug. 25 " 26 " 27	May 29 " 30 " 30 " 31 July 14 " 15 " 16 Aug. 21 " 22 " 23	May 20 " 21 " 22 " 23 July 17 " 18 " 19 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Aug. 13 " 14 " 15	April 24 " 25 " 26 " 28 June 5 " 6 " 7 Aug. 6 " 7 " 8	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12		
	May 24 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 17 " 18 " 19 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 29 " 30 " 30 " 31 July 14 " 15 " 16 Aug. 21 " 22 " 23	May 20 " 21 " 22 " 23 July 10 " 11 " 12 Aug. 25 " 26 " 27	May 15 " 16 " 17 " 19 July 7 " 8 " 9 Sept. 1 " 1 " 2	May 3 " 5 " 6 " 7 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6 " 15 " 16 " 17	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	April 24 " 25 " 26 " 28 June 5 " 6 " 7 Aug. 6 " 7 " 8	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	
	May 20 " 21 " 22 " 23 July 14 " 15 " 16 Aug. 21 " 22 " 23	May 15 " 16 " 17 " 19 July 7 " 8 " 9 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 24 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 7 " 8 " 9 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 29 " 30 " 30 " 31 July 10 " 11 " 12 Aug. 25 " 26 " 27	May 9 " 10 " 12 " 13 June 9 " 10 " 11 Sept. 12 " 12 " 13	June 12 " 13 " 14 " 16 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6
	May 29 " 30 " 30 " 31 July 17 " 18 " 19 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 24 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 10 " 11 " 12 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 15 " 16 " 17 " 19 July 7 " 8 " 9 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 20 " 21 " 22 " 23 July 14 " 15 " 16 Aug. 21 " 22 " 23	May 12 " 13 " 14 " 16 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	June 12 " 13 " 14 " 16 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6
	May 24 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 17 " 18 " 19 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 29 " 30 " 30 " 31 July 14 " 15 " 16 Aug. 21 " 22 " 23	May 20 " 21 " 22 " 23 July 10 " 11 " 12 Aug. 25 " 26 " 27	May 15 " 16 " 17 " 19 July 7 " 8 " 9 Sept. 1 " 1 " 2	May 3 " 5 " 6 " 7 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6 " 15 " 16 " 17	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	April 24 " 25 " 26 " 28 June 5 " 6 " 7 Aug. 6 " 7 " 8	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	
	May 20 " 21 " 22 " 23 July 14 " 15 " 16 Aug. 21 " 22 " 23	May 15 " 16 " 17 " 19 July 7 " 8 " 9 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 24 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 7 " 8 " 9 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 29 " 30 " 30 " 31 July 10 " 11 " 12 Aug. 25 " 26 " 27	May 9 " 10 " 12 " 13 June 9 " 10 " 11 Sept. 12 " 12 " 13	June 12 " 13 " 14 " 16 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6
	May 29 " 30 " 30 " 31 July 17 " 18 " 19 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 24 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 10 " 11 " 12 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 15 " 16 " 17 " 19 July 7 " 8 " 9 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 20 " 21 " 22 " 23 July 14 " 15 " 16 Aug. 21 " 22 " 23	May 12 " 13 " 14 " 16 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	June 12 " 13 " 14 " 16 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6
	May 24 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 17 " 18 " 19 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 29 " 30 " 30 " 31 July 14 " 15 " 16 Aug. 21 " 22 " 23	May 20 " 21 " 22 " 23 July 10 " 11 " 12 Aug. 25 " 26 " 27	May 15 " 16 " 17 " 19 July 7 " 8 " 9 Sept. 1 " 1 " 2	May 3 " 5 " 6 " 7 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6 " 15 " 16 " 17	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	April 24 " 25 " 26 " 28 June 5 " 6 " 7 Aug. 6 " 7 " 8	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	
	May 20 " 21 " 22 " 23 July 14 " 15 " 16 Aug. 21 " 22 " 23	May 15 " 16 " 17 " 19 July 7 " 8 " 9 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 24 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 7 " 8 " 9 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 29 " 30 " 30 " 31 July 10 " 11 " 12 Aug. 25 " 26 " 27	May 9 " 10 " 12 " 13 June 9 " 10 " 11 Sept. 12 " 12 " 13	June 12 " 13 " 14 " 16 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6
	May 29 " 30 " 30 " 31 July 17 " 18 " 19 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 24 " 26 " 27 " 28 July 10 " 11 " 12 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 15 " 16 " 17 " 19 July 7 " 8 " 9 Aug. 28 " 29 " 30	May 20 " 21 " 22 " 23 July 14 " 15 " 16 Aug. 21 " 22 " 23	May 12 " 13 " 14 " 16 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	June 12 " 13 " 14 " 16 Aug. 16 " 18 " 19 Sept. 8 " 9 " 10	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6	April 29 " 30 May 1 " 2 June 2 " 3 " 4 Aug. 9 " 11 " 12	April 19 " 21 " 22 " 23 June 17 " 18 " 19 Sept. 4 " 5 " 6

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES, SCHEDULE FOR SEASON 1890.

CLUBS.	In Philadelp'a	In Brooklyn,	In Syracuse.	In Rochester.	In Toledo.	In Columbus.	In Louisville.	In St. Louis.
Athletic.....	.....	May 6	April 28	May 2	June 28†	July 4	July 8	July 13*
	.....	" 7	" 29	" 3†	" 29*	a. m., p. m.	" 9	" 15
	.....	" 8	" 30	" 4*	July 1	July 5†	" 10	" 16
	.....	" 9	May 1	" 5	July 2	"	" 12	" 17
	.....	June 12	June 19	June 24	Aug. 9†	Aug. 3*	Aug. 19	Aug. 14
	.....	" 14†	" 21†	" 25	" 10*	" 5	" 20	" 16†
	.....	" 15*	" 22*	" 26	" 12	" 6	" 21	" 17*
	.....	Sept. 12	Oct. 4†	Aug. 23†	Sept. 27†	Sept. 30	Sept. 19	Sept. 23
	.....	" 13†	" 5*	" 24*	" 28*	Oct. 1	" 20†	" 24
	.....	" 14*	" 6	" 25	" 29	" 2	" 21*	" 25
Brooklyn.....*	May 10†	.....	May 2	April 28	July 8	July 13*	June 28†	July 4
	" 12	.....	" 3†	" 29	" 9	" 15	" 29*	a. m., p. m.
	" 13	.....	" 4*	" 30	" 10	" 16	July 1	July 5†
	" 14	.....	" 5	May 1	" 12	" 17	" 2	" 6*
	June 16	.....	June 24	June 19	Aug. 14	Aug. 19	Aug. 5	Aug. 9†
	" 17	.....	" 25	" 21†	" 16†	" 20	" 6	" 10*
	" 18	.....	" 26	" 22*	" 17*	" 21	" 7	" 12
	Sept. 15	.....	Aug. 23†	Oct. 4†	Sept. 23	Sept. 19	Sept. 30	Sept. 27†
	" 16	.....	" 24*	" 5*	" 24	" 20†	Oct. 1	" 28*
	" 17	.....	" 25	" 6	" 25	" 21*	" 2	" 29
Syracuse.....	April 22	April 17	.....	May 10†	July 4	June 28†	July 13*	July 8
	" 23	" 18	.....	" 11*	a. m., p. m.	" 29†	" 15	" 9
	" 24	" 19†	.....	" 12	July 5†	July 1	" 16	" 10
	" 26†	" 20*	.....	" 13	" 6*	" 2	" 17	" 12†
	June 3	June 7†	.....	June 11	Aug. 19	Aug. 14	Aug. 9†	Aug. 5
	" 4	" 8*	.....	" 12	" 20	" 16†	" 10*	" 6
	" 5	" 9	.....	" 14†	" 21	" 17*	" 12	" 7
	Oct. 10	Oct. 7	.....	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 23	Sept. 27†	Sept. 30
	" 11†	" 8	.....	" 13†	" 20†	" 24	" 28*	Oct. 1
	" 13	" 9	.....	" 14*	" 21*	" 25	" 29	" 2
Rochester.....	April 17	April 22	May 6	.....	July 13*	July 8	July 4	June 28†
	" 18	" 24	" 7	.....	" 15	" 9	a. m., p. m.	" 28*
	" 19†	" 26†	" 8	.....	" 16	" 10	July 5†	" 1
	" 21	" 27*	" 9	.....	" 17	" 12†	" 6*	" 2
	June 7†	June 3	June 15*	.....	Aug. 5	Aug. 9†	Aug. 14	Aug. 19
	" 9	" 4	" 16	.....	" 6	" 10*	" 16†	" 20
	" 10	" 5	" 17	.....	" 7	" 12	" 17*	" 21
	Oct. 7	Oct. 11†	Sept. 15	Sept. 30	Sept. 27†	Sept. 23	Sept. 19
	" 8	" 12*	" 16	Oct. 1	" 24	" 24	" 20†
	" 9	" 13	" 17	" 2	" 29	" 25	" 21*

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Ever since the tide of Winter Tourist travel turned Southward, the MONON ROUTE has been known as the Pullman Car Line from the Northwest to the South in general, but Florida in particular. This route affords choice of two interesting lines from Chicago or Michigan City to the Ohio River, thence diverging to all points southeast and the Atlantic Coast, and south to Jacksonville, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast.

Route No. 1 is via La Fayette and Louisville and the Louisville Southern division of the MONON ROUTE, through the famous Blue Grass and Distillery district adjacent to Lexington and Burgin, thence the through line is formed via Chattanooga, with choice of routes to Atlanta, Jacksonville, Thomasville, New Orleans, and all the Winter Resorts and Sanitariums of the South.

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Vice-President and General Manager.

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1840 - 1890.
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
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FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE,

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THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND
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Character, Record, and General Reputation for Speed, Comfort,
and Safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its
existence) requires no comment.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph St. (under Sherman House.)

SEASON OF 1890.

**BASE BALL POSTERS,
WINDOW HANGERS,
Colored Score Cards,**

Again Adopted by

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Inclose 25 Cents in Stamps for Sample Set of
Twenty-Four Designs.

JOHN B. SAGE, - - Buffalo, N. Y.

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Steam Heated and Electric Lighted Vestibuled Trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

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Fast Mail Line between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis

Transcontinental Route between Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha, or St. Paul.

5,700 miles of road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South and North Dakota.

Everything First-Class.

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Ticket Agents everywhere sell Tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.



THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

PULLMAN VESTIBULED TRAINS
To KANSAS CITY and ST. LOUIS.

Palace Reclining Chair Cars & Ladies' Palace Day Cars free of extra charge.

A SOLID VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAIN

RUNS DAILY BETWEEN

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Via Kansas City and Union Pacific Ry. without Change,
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This Train is in addition to the present Trains, making

3 DAILY TRAINS between CHICAGO and KANSAS CITY

Westbound. The NEW TRAIN will be known as the

KANSAS CITY and DENVER VESTIBULED LIMITED,

A Solid Vestibuled Train, from Baggage Car to rear Sleeping Car,
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This is positively the **FASTEST TRAIN**, and the only line using the celebrated Hitchcock Chair between Chicago and Denver.

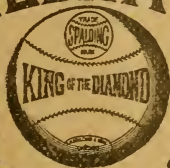
All classes of passengers will be carried on the Kansas City and Denver Vestibuled Limited without extra charge.

For Tickets and all information apply to

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SPALDING'S CELEBRATED BASE BALLS



The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

R. L. YOUNG, SECRETARY.
P. O. BOX 338
NEW YORK.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1892

Spalding & Bros. Gentlemen:

I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior quality of the Spalding League Ball. It has been in exclusive use by the League for the past few years, and has been unanimously adopted for this season of '89, '90, '91, and '92. During the past season over two hundred ^{dozen} were used by League Clubs and not a single complaint was received from Manager or Player, as to the quality of the Ball. Each Ball was carefully inspected and not one rejected by reason of its being an imperfect sphere, or inferior in quality or workmanship. I regard it in all respects as the perfection of a professional Ball.

Yours truly,
R. L. Young

Spalding's Base Balls.

Each of following styles are put up in separate box, and sealed.

		To Clubs.	
		Each.	Per doz.
No. 1.	SPALDING'S LEAGUE BALL, as adopted by the National League; the finest ball made.....	\$1 50	\$15 00
No. 1A.	SPALDING'S ASSOCIATION BALL.....	1 25	13 00
No. 1B.	SPALDING'S BOY'S LEAGUE BALL, a first-class ball for boys, made like our League Ball.....	1 00	11 00
No. 2.	SPALDING'S PROFESSIONAL DEAD BALL, white. The best dead ball ever made.....	1 00	11 00
No. 3.	SPALDING'S AMATEUR DEAD BALL, white. Especially adapted for school nines, and for practice	75	8 50
No. 3R.	SPALDING'S AMATEUR DEAD BALL, red.....	75	8 50
No. XX.	SPALDING'S AMATEUR LIVELY BALL, white. A first-class lively ball.....	75	8 50

All above balls are fully warranted.

FINE HORSEHIDE COVER 50-CENT BALLS.

No. 5.	SPALDING'S KING OF THE DIAMOND, white. Horsehide cover, regulation size.....	50	5 00
No. 5B.	SPALDING'S BOY'S PROFESSIONAL BALL, white. Horsehide cover, junior size ball.....	50	5 00

HORSEHIDE COVER 25-CENT BALLS.

No. 7.	SPALDING'S BOY'S FAVORITE. Regulation size and weight. Horsehide cover.....	25	2 75
No. 7B.	SPALDING'S LEAGUE JUNIOR. Horsehide cover, junior size.....	25	2 75

REGULATION SIZE 20-CENT BALLS.

No. 8.	SPALDING'S EUREKA BALL, white. Regulation size and weight.....	20	2 00
No. 9.	SPALDING'S RATTLER BALL, white. Nearly regulation size.....	10	1 00
No. 9B.	SPALDING'S BOY'S DEAD. An 8-inch ball for boys.....	10	1 00

THE BOSS JUVENILE 5-CENT BALL.

No. 10.	SPALDING'S BOSS BALL, large size, 5-cent ball, best in the market.....	50	50
---------	--	----	----

If you cannot obtain these balls of your local dealer send the price for sample ball and we will mail free of all charges.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

Spalding's Trade Marked Bats.

Spalding's Trade Marked Bats were first introduced in 1877, and owing to the constant improvements that have been made, from year to year in this line, they are now almost exclusively used by all prominent professional and amateur players.

The general change of pitching rules during the past few seasons has occasioned a demand for bats of entirely different shape from those used ten years ago. Each crate of Spalding's Trade Marked Bats contains four different models, and as many different lengths.

The timber used in these bats is seasoned from one to two years, thus enabling us to guarantee a lighter, stronger bat than other manufacturers, who are rushing their timber through dry kilns, at the expense of quality, and driving power in the timber.

All our bats are hand turned, and must afterward pass a critical inspection; it is found to answer all the requirements, perfect workmanship, good timber, etc., the **SPALDING TRADE MARK** is put on, which is our guarantee of quality to our customers.

PRICES.

	Each.	To Clubs, Per Doz.
No. 000. Spalding's Special Black End, League Players, Wagon Tongue Ash Bat.....	\$1 00	\$10 00
No. XXX. Spalding's Special Black End, Boys' League, same quality Ash as No. 000, 30 and 32 inches....	50	5 00
No. OX. Spalding's Special Black End Axletree Bat, finest straight grained white ash.....	50	5 00
No. 2BX. Spalding's Special Black End Axletree Boys' Bat, 30 and 32 inches.....	25	2 50
No. 2X. Spalding's Antique Finish Bat, extra quality ash, black end and trademarked.....	40	4 00
No. 1X. Spalding's Antique Ash Finish Bat, trademarked.....	25	2 50
No. 2-O. Spalding's Special Black Band League, finest quality white ash, highly polished, patent granulated handle.....	75	7 50
No. 1-O. Spalding's Black Band League Bat, made from selected straight grained white ash, highly polished.	50	5 00
No. OB. Spalding's Black End Boys' League Bat....	20	2 00
No. 1. " Trademarked Ash Bat.....	25	2 50
No. 1B. " Boys' Ash Bat.....	15	1 50
No. 3. " Black Band Basswood Bat, from selected timber, elegant finish.....	25	2 50
No. 3B. Spalding's Black Band, Boys' Basswood Bat.	20	2 00
No. 4. " Willow Bat, highly finished, and is guaranteed to be the best light wood bat made; incased in strong paper bag.....	50	5 50

SPALDING'S TRADE MARKED FANCY BATS.

Owing to large demand for fancy bats, four years ago we placed on the market our line of trade marked Fancy Bats, which are superior in every way to any line of fancy bats ever offered to the trade.

	Each.	To Clubs, Per Doz.
No. AA. Spalding's Trade Marked Fancy Bat, mahogany finish, with white band trade mark. Granulated handle, incased in strong paper bag.....	\$0 75	\$7 50
No. BB. Spalding's Trade Marked Fancy Basswood Bat, same finish as the above.....	75	7 50
No. 50. Spalding's Special Rosewood Bat, highly polished, gilt bands, trade marked.....	25	2 50
No. 50B. Spalding's Youth's Rosewood Bat, highly polished, gilt bands, trade marked, very handsome....	20	2 00
No. 53. Spalding's Youths' Maple Bat, black band and gilt, trade marked. Length 28 to 32 inches.....	10	1 00
No. 56. Spalding's Youths' Stained Maple Bat, black band, trade mark in gilt; 28 to 32 inches.....	10	1 00
No. 54. Spalding's Maple Bat. for boys, 26 to 28 inches in length, with rings and trade marked.....	05	0 50

BAT BAGS.



- No. 0. LEAGUE CLUB BAT BAG, made of sole leather, name on side, to hold 1½ dozen bats.....each, \$15 00



- No. 1. CANVAS BAT BAG, heavy waterproof canvas, leather ends, to hold 2 dozen bats.....each, \$5 00



- No. 2. CANVAS BAT BAG, heavy waterproof canvas, leather end, to hold 1 dozen bats.....each, \$4 00



- No. 01. INDIVIDUAL LEATHER BAT BAG, for 2 bats, Spalding's design, used by the players of the Chicago Club, each, \$4 00
 No. 02. INDIVIDUAL CANVAS BAT BAG, heavy water proof canvas, leather cap at both ends.....each, 1 50
 No. 03. INDIVIDUAL CANVAS BAT BAG, heavy canvas, leather cap at one end.....each, 1 00



BASES.

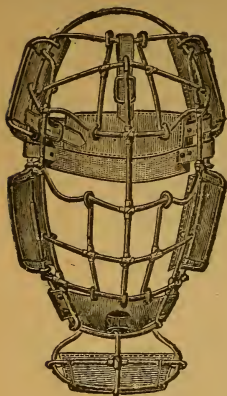
- No. 0. League Club Bases, made of extra canvas, stuffed and quilted complete, with straps and spikes, without home plate .. Per set of three \$7 50
 No. 1. Canvas Bases, with straps and spikes, without home plate..... 5 00
 No. 2. Cheap Canvas Bases, with straps and spikes, complete, without home plate..... 5 00
 Rubber Home Plate.....each 7 50
 Marble Home Plate..... " 3 00

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

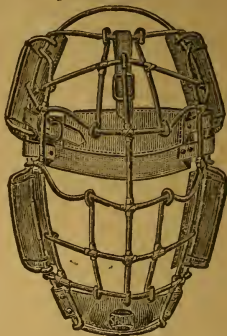
SPALDING'S CATCHER'S MASKS.

PATENTED.

Beware of counterfeits. *None genuine without our trade mark stamped on each mask.*



No. 3-O Mask.



No. 2-O Mask.

- No. 3-O.** SPALDING'S NEW PATENTED NECK-PROTECTING MASK. This mask has a peculiar shaped extension at the bottom which affords the same protection to the neck as the mask does to the face. It does not interfere in the slightest degree with the free movement of the head, and is the only mask made which affords perfect protection to the catcher. The entire mask is constructed of the best hardened wire, extra heavy padded with goat hair, and the padding faced with the best imported dogskin, which is impervious to perspiration, and always soft and pliable, each.....\$4 00
- No. 2-O.** SPALDING'S SPECIAL LEAGUE MASK, used by all leading professional catchers, extra heavy wire, well padded with goat hair, and the padding faced with the best imported dogskin, which is impervious to perspiration, and retains its pliability and softness.. 3 50
- No. 1-O.** SPALDING'S REGULATION LEAGUE MASK, made of heavy wire, well padded and faced with horsehide, warranted first-class in every respect..... 3 00
- No. 1.** SPALDING'S BOYS' LEAGUE MASK made of heavy wire, equally as heavy in proportion to size as the No. 2-o mask. It is made to fit a boy's face, and gives the same protection as the League Mask 2 50
- To meet the demand for good masks at a low price, we have manufactured a line of amateur masks, which is superior to any mask in the market at the same price.
- No. A.** AMATEUR MASK, made the same size and general style as the League Mask, but with lighter wire, and faced with leather. (We guarantee this mask to be superior to so-called League or professional masks sold by other manufacturers)\$1 75
- No. B.** BOYS' AMATEUR MASK, similar to No. A Mask, only made smaller to fit a boy's face..... 1 50

Any of the above masks mailed post-paid on receipt of price.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

GRAY'S Patent Body Protector.



We now have the sole agency for this most useful device ever invented for the protection of catchers or umpires. This body protector renders it impossible for the catcher to be injured while playing close to the batter. It is made of best rubber and inflated with air, and is very light and pliable, and does not interfere in any way with the movement of the wearer, either in running, stooping or throwing. No catcher should be without one of these protectors. When not in use the air can be let out, and the protector rolled in a very small space.

No. 0. Extra heavy professional.

\$10 00

No. 1. Standard

Amateur....\$6 00

CATCHERS' AND UMPIRES' BREAST PROTECTOR.

This supplies a long felt want for the protection of Catchers and Umpires exposed to the

swift underhand throwing. They are nicely made, well padded and quilted, and used by nearly all professional Catchers and Umpires.

No. A. Chamois and Canvas Body Protector.....\$3 00

" B. Leather Body Protector..... 5 00

CHICAGO. **A. G. SPALDING & BROS.** NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

SPALDING'S CATCHER'S MITTS.

Patented.



No. 7-0. Left Hand Mitt.



No. 7-0. Patent Right Hand
Throwing Glove.

No. 7-0. Spalding's Special League Catcher's Mitt, finest quality drab buckskin, with patent fingerless throwing glove. This Mitt is padded with extra thick felt, and is absolutely the finest protection for the hand ever made. Price \$7.50.

No. 6-0. Spalding's Special League Catcher's Mitt, finest buckskin, with patent fingerless throwing glove. This Mitt is padded with felt, not quite so thick as No. 7-0. Price . . \$6.00.

No. 5-0. Spalding's League Catcher's Mitt, made of hog-skin, very soft, pliable and durable, patent fingerless throwing glove. Price \$5.00.

No. A. Spalding's Amateur Catcher's Mitt, buckskin, well padded, with short fingered throwing glove. Price . . . \$2.50.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

Spalding's Full Left Hand

Catcher's and Fielder's Glove.

Patented.



No. 4-o.

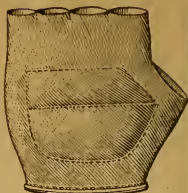


No. 4-o. Throwing Glove.

- No. 4-0. Spalding's Special League Catcher's and Infelder's Gloves, drab buckskin, felt lined, short fingered throwing glove. Price.....\$4.00.
- No. 3-0. Spalding's Catcher's Gloves. Patented, with sole leather tips, made of heavy buckskin, and padded, short fingered throwing glove. Price....\$4.50.
- No. 2-0. Spalding's Catcher's Gloves. Patented, heavy buckskin, with short fingered right hand, well padded, no seams in palm.....\$3.00.
- No. AA. Spalding's Amateur Full Left Hand Catcher's Glove, oil tanned, short fingered throwing glove\$1.25.
- No. H. Spalding's Boys' Full Left Hand Glove, with throwing glove.....\$1.00.
- No. G. Spalding's Boy's Cheap Full Left Hand Glove, 50c.
- No. XX. Spalding's Best Quality Drab Buckskin Infelder's Glove, full left or right hand, each.....\$3.00.
- No. X. Spalding's Amateur Buckskin Infelder's Glove, each.....\$2.00.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

Decker Patent Safety Catcher's Mitt.



Decker Throwing Glove
to go with Mitt.

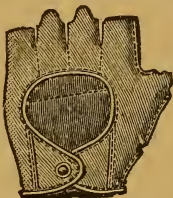


Decker Mitt, Back.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the new Decker Safety Catching Mitt, which has wherever shown and introduced, been conceded to be unequalled for protection to the hands. A catcher need have no fear of broken fingers when wearing them.

Each pair is packed in a separate box. Price per pair, \$5 00.

SPALDING'S
Short Fingered Catcher's and Fielder's Gloves.



PATENTED.

No. 1-O. Spalding's Catcher's Gloves, made of extra heavy buck, carefully selected, open back, both hands short fingered, well padded\$2 50

No. 1-0.

- | | | |
|--------|--|--------|
| No. 1. | Spalding's Professional Gloves, made of Indian tanned
buckskin open back, well padded, but not quite as heavy
material as the No. 0..... | \$2 00 |
| " B. | Spalding's Amateur Gloves, made of buckskin, open back,
well padded, and adapted for amateur players..... | 1 50 |
| " C. | Spalding's Practice Gloves, made of buckskin, open back,
well padded..... | 1 00 |
| " D. | Open back, a good glove at the price, made of light material. | 75 |
| " E. | Boys' size, cheap open back glove..... | 50 |
| " F. | Youths' " " " "..... | 25 |

In ordering, please give size of ordinary dress gloves usually worn.

MAILED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A WELL KNOWN PROFESSIONAL PLAYER.

I consider your Decker Safety Catching Gloves unequalled. It is a glove that ball players have long needed. I shall use them in all the games I catch, and recommend them to all base ball players as the best glove in the market.

FRANK S. FLINT (*Old Silver*), *Chicago Base Ball Club.*

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

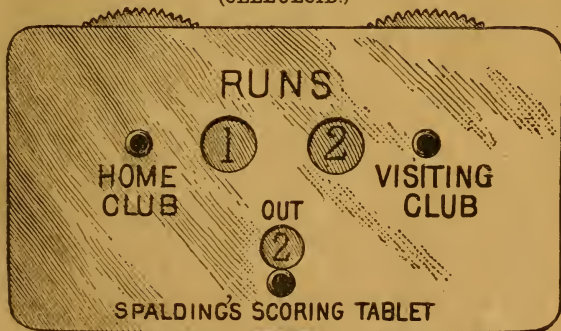
SPALDING'S Patent Celluloid Umpire Indicator.



As shown in the above cut, is intended for the use of BASE BALL UMPIRES and SCORERS to keep tally of the number of Strikes and Balls that may be called. The illustration, which represents the exact size of the Indicator, gives a good idea of its construction and mode of handling. It can be easily operated by the thumb or finger while held in the palm of the hand. It has been highly recommended by all League and Association umpires who have seen it.

Price, each.....50c.

SPALDING'S SCORING TABLET. (CELLULOID.)



A simple, convenient and accurate device for the record of runs and outs; can be easily carried in the vest pocket.

Price, each.....25c.

By mail, postpaid on receipt of price.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

SPALDING'S SPECIAL HAND MADE KANGAROO BALL SHOE.

IMPROVED FOR 1889.



No. 2 0, - - - Price, \$7.00.

WE now have on the third floor of our New York store a thoroughly equipped Shoe Factory for the manufacture of fine Base Ball and Athletic Shoes. This department of our business is under the immediate charge and supervision of Wm. Dowling, who for several years past has enjoyed the reputation of being the leading maker of Athletic Shoes in New York. We employ in this department the most skilful workmen, and use only the very best material, and are prepared to take special orders and make a special last for professional players.

The special attention of Ball players is called to our new genuine KANGAROO BASE BALL SHOE.

The above cut represents this Shoe, which is made from selected genuine Kangaroo skin, all hand sewed, slipper heel, cut low in front, and wide, so they can be laced tight or loose as the player likes.

Each pair is provided with porpoise laces, and the whole Shoe made with reference to comfort and the hard usage required of it.

Our new Hand Forged Shoe Plates—for toe and heel—will be riveted on when required, without additional expense.

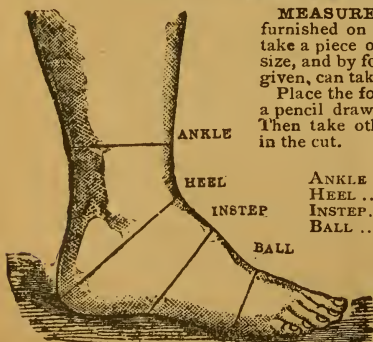
HOW TO MEASURE.

MEASUREMENT BLANKS will be furnished on application, or a player can take a piece of manilla paper of sufficient size, and by following the directions herein given, can take his own measure.

Place the foot flat on the paper, and with a pencil draw around the foot close to it. Then take other measurements as shown in the cut.

LEFT FOOT.

ANKLE	INCHES.
HEEL	"
INSTEP	"
BALL	"



Ball Players will bear in mind that we make a special last for each man, which will be kept for future use. Satisfaction both as to fit and quality of shoe guaranteed.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA.

SPALDING'S

Trade-Marked Base Ball Shoes.

SPALDING'S SPECIAL LEAGUE SHOE.



No. 0.

Per pair.

No. 0. Spalding's Special League Shoe. Used by League Players. Made of choicest selected Calfskin, with natural side out. Hand Sewed and Warranted, superior to any Shoe on the market except our No. 2 0 Shoe.....

\$6 00



No. 1.

No. 1. Spalding's Special Canvas Base Ball Shoe. Hand made, the finest Canvas Shoe made.....

5 00

AMATEUR, OR PRACTICE SHOE.



No. 3.

No. 3. Amateur, or Practice Shoe. Good quality, canvas strap over ball.....

\$2 00

AMATEUR BASE BALL SHOE FOR BOYS.

No. 3X. Amateur Base Ball Shoe. Second quality canvas.....

\$1 50

No. 5. Third quality canvas Shoe.....

1 00



No. 4.

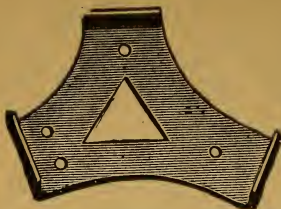
OXFORD TIE BASE BALL SHOE.

No. 4. Oxford Tie Base Ball Shoe, Low cut, canvas...

\$2 00

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA.

SPALDING'S SHOE PLATES.



We have experienced more difficulty in the manufacture of a Shoe Plate than any other article that goes to make up a ball player's outfit, but at last we are prepared to offer something that will give the player satisfactory service.

- No. 3-0. Spalding's Extra Special Hand Forged Steel Plates, polished and plated, per pair, \$0 75
 No. 2-0. Spalding's Hand Forged Steel Heel Plates, per pair, 50
 No. 0. Spalding's Tempered Steel Shoe Plate, made of imported

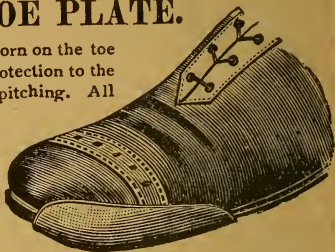
- steel, and warranted not to bend or break; put up with screws. 50
 No. 1. Professional Steel Shoe Plate, similar in shape and style to the No. 0 Plate, put up with screws..... per pair 25
 No. 2. Amateur Steel Shoe Plate, put up with screws..... 15

PITCHER'S TOE PLATE.

Made of heavy brass, to be worn on the toe of the right shoe. A thorough protection to the shoe, and a valuable assistant in pitching. All professionals use them.

Each.....50c.

Any of above plates sent post-paid on receipt of price.



SPALDING'S BASE BALL STOCKINGS.



- | | Per doz. |
|---|----------|
| No. 2-0. Spalding's New Linen Sole Base Ball Stockings..... | \$15 00 |
| No. 1-0. Spalding's New Linen Sole, Bicycle or Tennis Stockings.... | 13 20 |
| Special. League Regulation, made of the finest worsted yarn. The following colors can be obtained: White, Light Blue, Navy Blue, Scarlet, Gray, Green, Old Gold, Brown..... | 18 00 |
| No. 1. Fine Quality Woolen Stockings, Scarlet, Blue or Brown..... | 12 00 |
| No. 2. Good Quality Woolen Stockings, Scarlet, Blue or Brown..... | 9 00 |
| No. 3. Second Quality Woolen Stockings, Scarlet or Blue..... | 6 00 |
| No. 4. Cotton..... | 3 50 |
| No. 5. "..... | 2 50 |

—Sample pair mailed on receipt of price—

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

BASE BALL UNIFORMS.



STYLE B.



STYLE C.



STYLE D.

We offer our regular line of Flannel Uniforms, and in addition offer a new style of heavy knit suits, such as was first worn by Chicago Club during 1887-1888. They are well adapted for warm weather, and are very neat and elastic. We make in one quality only; any color.

NO. 2-O KNIT BASE BALL UNIFORM.

Consisting of—

No. 2-o. Knit Shirt, with collar, and with name on breast.....	\$5 00
" 2-o. Knit Pants, very strongly reinforced.....	4 50
Special quality Stockings	1 50
No. o. Cap	1 00
Special quality Belt.....	50
Necktie to match trimmings.....	
Complete without shoes.....	\$12 50

NO. O UNIFORM.

NO. O. BEST QUALITY LEAGUE OR ASSOCIATION CLUB UNIFORM.
The flannel used in this uniform is manufactured exclusively for us, and which we have used for the past six years. For the durability of the material and superiority of the styles and workmanship, we refer to all clubs who have used our uniforms. We have made uniforms for the following leading clubs in

THE LEAGUE—NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON, DETROIT,
WASHINGTON, INDIANAPOLIS, PITTSBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION—ST. LOUIS, BROOKLYN, CINCINNATI,
METROPOLITAN, LOUISVILLE, CLEVELAND.

And for the majority of the clubs of the N. E. League, International League, Southern League, Western League, N. W. League and others. We have fifteen different styles or colors. Send for sample card.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA.

BASE BALL UNIFORMS.

(CONTINUED.)

No. o.	Quality	Shirts, any style.....	Each, \$5 00
" o.	"	Pants, ".....	" 4 50
Special	"	Stockings.....	" 1 50
No. o.	"	Caps.....	" 1 00
Special	"	Belt.....	" 50
Necktie to match trimmings.			
Uniform complete, without shoes.....			\$12 50
Extra for Padded pants'.....			Each pair, 1 50

NO. 1 UNIFORM.

NO. 1 UNIFORM. The flannel used in this uniform is the same quality as the No. o grade, but lighter in weight. We have fifteen styles and colors, as follows: No. 16, White; No. 17, Yale Gray; No. 18, Drab, mixed; No. 19, Shaker Gray; No. 20, Steel, mixed; No. 21, Navy Blue; No. 22, Dark Brown; No. 23, Maroon; No. 24, Royal Blue; No. 25, Old Gold; No. 26, Scarlet; No. 27, Green; No. 28, Light Brown; No. 29, Dark Gray; No. 30, Light Gray.

PRICE.

No. 1.	Quality	Shirt, any style.....	Each, \$4 00
" 1.	"	Pants, ".....	" 3 75
" 1.	"	Stockings.....	" 1 00
" 1st	"	Caps.....	" 75
" o or 2	"	Belt.....	" 50
Necktie to match trimmings.			
Uniform complete, without shoes.....			\$10 00
Extra for Padded pants.....			Each pair, 1 50

NO. 2 UNIFORM.

NO. 2 UNIFORM. Made of $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. twilled flannel, in the following colors: No. 31, White; No. 32, Yale Gray; No. 33, Shaker Gray; No. 34, Steel, mixed; No. 35, Navy Blue.

PRICE.

No. 2.	Quality	Shirt, any style.....	Each, \$3 00
" 2.	"	Pants, ".....	" 2 75
" 2.	"	Stockings.....	" 75
" 2d	"	Caps.....	" 60
" 1 or 3	"	Belt.....	" 40
Necktie to match trimmings.			
Uniform complete, without Shoes.....			\$7 50
Extra for Padded pants.....			Each pair, 1 50

NO. 3 UNIFORM.

NO. 3 UNIFORM. Made of three colors of flannel—White, Gray Navy Blue. Heavy and strong. The best value at the price.

PRICE.

No. 3.	Quality	Shirt, any style.....	Each, \$2 00
" 3.	"	Pants, ".....	" 1 75
" 3.	"	Stockings.....	" 50
" 3.	"	Caps.....	" 50
" 3 or 4	"	Belt.....	" 25
Uniform complete, without Shoes.....			\$5 00
Extra for Padded pants.....			Each pair, 1 00

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

BASE BALL UNIFORMS.

(CONTINUED.)

NO. 4 UNIFORM.

Made of a White Shaker flannel and a Gray Cotton Cloth.

PRICE.

No. 4.	Quality Shirt, plain, pleat or lace.....	Each, \$1 60
" 4.	" Pants.....	" 1 25
" 4.	" Stockings.....	" 25
	Canton Flannel Cap, lined.....	" 25
No. 4.	Belt.....	" 15

Uniform complete, without Shoes..... \$3 50

Extra for Padded pants..... Each pair, 75

Special Measurement Blanks, Samples of Flannel and Belt Webbing for all of above Uniforms furnished upon application.

ATHLETIC CLOTHING.

Our facilities for manufacturing Base Ball, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Boating, Bicycle and all other styles of Uniforms for athletic and sporting purposes, are unequalled.

In this department we employ both at Chicago and New York a thoroughly practical and scientific cutter, one who is fully capable of making fine clothing for ordinary wear, but is especially educated in the cutting of Athletic Clothing. We would urge clubs not to make the mistake of intrusting the making of their uniforms to local dealers, whose experience in this kind of work is necessarily limited.

BASE BALL SHIRTS.

No. 0.	League Club Shirts, any style.....	Each, \$5 00
" 1.	First Quality " ".....	" 4 00
" 2.	Second " ".....	" 3 00
" 3.	Third " ".....	" 2 00
" 4.	Fourth " lace or button only.....	" 1 60

For description of Flannels used in making these Shirts, see Complete Uniforms.

TO MEASURE FOR SHIRT.

Size of collar worn, length of sleeve from shoulder seam to wrist with arm raised and bent, size around chest.

Send for special measurement blank.

BASE BALL PANTS.

No. 0.	League Club Pants, any style.....	Each, \$4 50
" 1.	First Quality " ".....	" 3 75
" 2.	Second " ".....	" 2 75
" 3.	Third " ".....	" 1 75
" 4.	Fourth " ".....	" 1 25

Each Pair.

For padding and Quilting No. 0, 1 or 2 Quality at hips and knees.... \$1 50

" " " " " 3 Quality at hips and knees..... 1 00

" " " " " 4 " " " " " 75

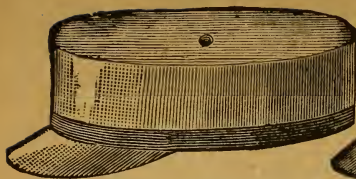
TO MEASURE FOR PANTS.

Outseam from waistband to 8 inches below knee. Inseam from crotch to 8 inches below knee, around waist, around hips.

Send for our special measurement blank.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

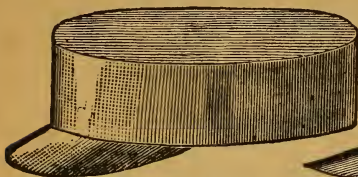
BASE BALL CAPS.



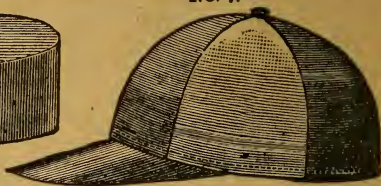
NO. 21. 5 Qualities.



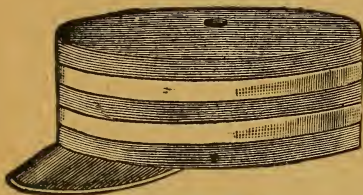
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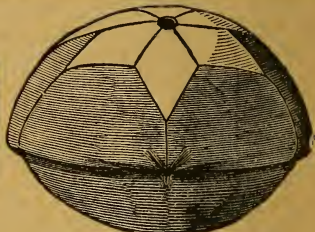
NO. 21, Cheap Flannel.



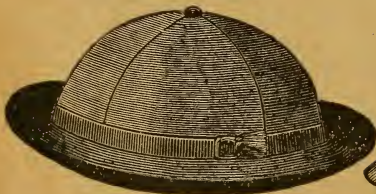
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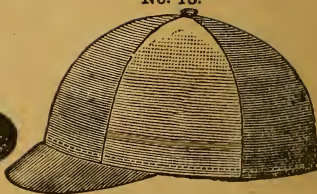
NO. 5. 4 Qualities.



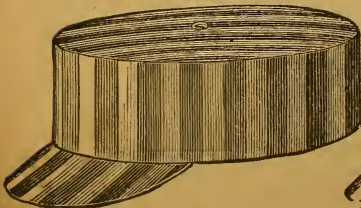
No. 13.



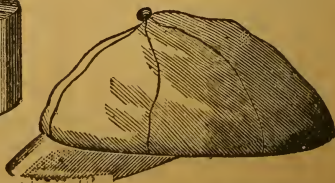
NO. 3. 3 Qualities.



NO. 19.



-NO. 1. 1 Quality.



Cheap Muslin.

BASE BALL HATS AND CAPS.

Our line of Base Ball Hats and Caps is unequalled for quality, style, workmanship and variety. Please note carefully before ordering what styles and colors we furnish in each quality, so there can be no delay in filling orders.

O QUALITY—This quality we make in any style from the same flannel that we use in League Uniforms. Colors, white, red, royal blue, navy blue, brown, maroon, old gold and nine patterns of grays, stripes and checks, as shown on our No. 6 Sample Card of Uniforms.

1ST QUALITY—This quality we make in any style and of the following colors: White, red, royal blue, navy blue, brown, maroon, old gold, green, or any of the grays and mixes, as shown in our No. 1 Uniform Sample Card.

2D QUALITY—Any style. Colors, white, red, royal blue, navy blue, light gray, medium gray, dark gray.

3D QUALITY—Any style, except hats; same colors as 2d quality.

4TH QUALITY—Any style, except hats, and No. 5, Chicago style; colors same as 2d and 3d qualities.

CHEAP FLANNEL CAPS—Made in Style 21 only; colors, white, red, or royal blue.

CHEAP MUSLIN CAPS—Style 19 only; color, white, red or royal blue.

NO. 1. STYLE CAP—We make this cap from a special imported striped flannel, of which we carry in stock the following patterns in $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch stripes: Black and white, maroon and white, royal blue and white, blue and black, black and scarlet, black and orange.

NO. 3. B. B. HAT.....	{	0 Quality, (For colors see above).....	\$2 00
		1st " " " "	1 50
		2d " " " "	1 25

NO. 1. PARTI-COLORED CAPS—1st quality.....	1 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch stripes.	

NO. 5. CHICAGO CAP... Plain or with Bands.	{	0 Quality (for colors see above).....	1 00
		1st " " " "	75
		2d " " " "	65
		3d " " " "	50

NO. 7. BOSTON STYLE CAP.....	{	0 Quality (for colors see above).....	1 00
		1st " " " "	75
		2d " " " "	65
		3d " " " "	50
		4th " " " "	40

NO. 11. JOCKEY SHAPE CAP.....	{	0 Quality (for colors see above).....	1 00
		1st " " " "	75
		2d " " " "	65
		3d " " " "	50
		4th " " " "	40

NO. 13. BOSTON STYLE CAP, with Star.	{	0 Quality (for colors see above).....	1 00
		1st " " " "	75
		2d " " " "	65
		3d " " " "	50
		4th " " " "	40

NO. 19. SKULL CAP....	{	0 Quality (for colors see above).....	1 00
		1st " " " "	75
		2d " " " "	65
		3d " " " "	50
		4th " " " "	40

NO. 21. COLLEGE STYLE CAP.....	{	0 Quality (for colors see above).....	1 00
		1st " " " "	75
		2d " " " "	65
		3d " " " "	50
		4th " " " "	40

CHEAP FLANNEL CAPS	Lined, (for colors see above).....	25
	Unlined, " " " "	15

CHEAP MUSLIN CAPS, Unlined.....	Per doz. 1 20
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CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.

SPALDING'S SCORE BOOK.

Spalding's Pocket and Club Score Book continues to be the popular score book, and is used by all the leading scorers and base ball reporters. They are adapted for the spectator of ball games, who scores for his own amusement, as well as the official club scorer, who records the minutest detail. By this system, the art of scoring can be acquired in a single game. Full instructions, with the latest League rules, accompany each book.

[illegible]

<u>Singled From</u>	<u>Base Hits</u>	<u>8 Base Hits</u>	<u>Come From</u>	<u>Double Play</u>
<u>Base on Error</u>	<u>Base on Hit by Pitched Ball</u>	<u>Passed Balls</u>	<u>Wild Pitches by</u>	
<u>Name of O.R.N.</u>	<u>Lift on Bases</u>		<u>Struck and</u>	

The above represents a page in our Score Book, greatly reduced. The diamond in the center of the square represents the base ball field. The home base is at the bottom of diamond, the first base at right side, etc. The spaces in each corner of the square are intended to be used in scoring whatever may have happened to batter or base runner on the line between the two bases forming a boundary of said space.

PRICES.

POCKET.

EACH.

No. 1. Paper Cover, 7 games.....	\$ 10
No. 2. Board Cover, 22 games.....	25
No. 3. Board Cover, 46 games.....	50
Score Cards.....	05
Reporter's Score Book, pocket size, leather bound.....	1 00

CLUB BOOKS.

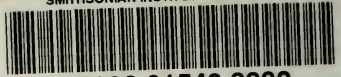
No. 4.	Large Size,	30 games.....	\$1 00
No. 5.	" "	60 games.....	1 75
No. 6.	" "	90 games.....	2 50
No. 7.	" "	120 games.....	3 00

Mailed upon receipt of price.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.



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